The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1873. NUMBER 102.

GRAND PANIC SALE.

Grand Panic Sale!

$1,000,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

Extraordinary Inducements!

IN TERMS AND PRICES.

HAMLIN, DAVEY & CO.,

Having purchased the Entire Stock of

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,

Will offer the same to the TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST in a

SPECIAL SALE

OF 30 DAYS,

COMMENCING

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 2, 1873,

And at such prices as will enable them to CLOSE OUT THE WHOLE before the first day of January next.

The Stock consists of A FULL LINE OF

Domestics, Dress Goods, Shawls, Woolens, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, & Linens,

Together with a Complete

Notion Department.

GREAT BARGAINS will be offered in closing this Stock preparatory to

New Arrangements for 1874,

And, as an EXTRA INDUCEMENT during this Special Sale, Terms will be

FOUR MONTHS'

Approved Notes on all Department Goods. DOMESTICS, 30 days net.

Liberal Discounts for Cash.

HAMLIN, DAVEY & COMPANY.

FINANCIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

S. M. DuBELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 28 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OIL BARRELS.

F. M. BRADSHAW,

Dealer in all kinds of second-hand Oil Barrels, No. 235 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

ICE! ICE!

Parties wanting Ice Houses filled this winter will please call at the office of JAS. P. SMITH & CO., No. 161 LaSalle-st., or 786 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE.

MITTS.

English Calf, Lambswool Lined, $2 per Pair.
Same goods as sold elsewhere for $3.
HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

BARN TO RENT.

Two-story, 4 stall, large stable and carriage-house, near Wood and Park-av. Apply to A. McLEISH, 230 West Madison-st.

LOST.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT LOST.

The following has been lost: City Elevator Warehouse Receipt No. 1766, dated Oct. 22, 1873, for 693 52-56 bushels, ... issued to the order of Trego & Smith. Payment has been stopped on same. The finder will please leave it with the Secretary, Board of Trade. A. MURISON, ... Chamber of Commerce. CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1873.

COAL.

CHEAPEST COAL.

MINER T. AMES & CO.

We have again Reduced the Price of

HOCKING COAL,

NOW $6.50 A TON.

No Charge for Delivery.

This is $1.50 a ton lower than any other dealer. We are the Proprietors of the "Lick Run" mine in the Hocking Valley, which produces a coal positively superior to any other mine in the Hocking Coal Field.

We are also proprietors of the "Walnut Hill" coal mines in Pennsylvania, which has become the standard soft coal of the United States.

We also own the Minonk mines, and now reduce this coal from $8.00 to $5.00 a ton, delivered. This is admitted to be the best Illinois coal, and is mined in Woodford County, by shafting 553 feet below the surface.

Cash Circular, December 1, 1873:

	Per Ton.
Minonk	$5.00
Wilmington	5.00
Hocking Valley	6.50
Straitsville	6.50
Brazil Block	6.00
Walnut Hill	8.50
Walnut Hill, Nut	7.00
Erie and Brier Hill	8.50
Cannell	0.00
Blossburg	8.50
Lump Lehigh	11.00
Lackawanna	10.00
Pittsburgh Coke	9.00
Connellsville	10.00

No Charge for Delivery.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
Principal Office N. W. cor. Madison & LaSalle-sts.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

G. MENDELSON,

34 East Washington, near State-st.,

Acknowledged and Recognized by the

Ladies of Chicago

AS

THE CHOICEST PLACE

In this city, where the

Latest Novelties

In the Greatest Variety

Can be obtained at

Lower Prices Than Ever Before!

The most complete stock of Elegant Trimmings, Jet Fringes, Loops and Ornaments, Sash, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons, Cut Steel Buckles and Slides,

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES & ZEPHYRS,

The Finest and Largest Assortment in the city, will be sold

FAR BELOW

The Regular Market Prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Real Laces, Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Every Article, in Every Department, Marked Down to PANIC PRICES.

LOTTERIES.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 18th December. Address A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 12 Broadway, New York, Room 56, or P. O. Box 242.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Holtzman, Ferrell & Co., composed of Louis J. Holtzman and John J. Ferrell, is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from Oct. 18, 1873. The undersigned, Louis J. Holtzman, is alone authorized to collect the debts and settle the business of the firm.

LOUIS J. HOLTZMAN,
JOHN J. FERRELL.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. Knudson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Andrew Knudson having sold his entire interest in the above firm to Charles Engbretsen, who assumes all liabilities of the late firm, and will collect all outstanding accounts. ANDREW KNUDSON, CHARLES ENGBRETSEN.
Chicago, Nov. 29, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under our name is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1873. BOOTH, LINSLY & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business lately carried on by Booth, Linsly & Co., in Chicago, for his own account. HENRY S. FITCH.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1873.

MEETINGS.

A. O. F.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—All members of the A. O. F. are requested to attend the funeral of Bro. C. T. Lyons, of Court Vulcan No. 5797, to be held at his late residence on Elston-av., cor. Snow-st., on Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. Meet at Sullivan Hall, 480 Elston-av. All friends of the deceased are invited to attend. J. GORHAM, Secy.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD.

The Great Railroad Case.

Latest Phases of the Fight for Possession.

Receiver Hinckley in Possession of the Entire Line.

Judge Tipton's Writs Executed Simultaneously at Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield.

Detailed Statement of Judge Treat' Interference.

The controversy concerning the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad has resulted, up to the present time, in putting Mr. Hinckley (Judge Tipton's Receiver) in full possession of the property. It is expected, however, that there will be some further proceedings before Judge Treat at Springfield early this week. Mr. Crawford, the attorney for Kelly and others, at whose suit the Receiver was appointed, returned to this city yesterday, and was called upon by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, in order to obtain from him a more definite statement of what had really been done at Springfield during the last few days, the telegraph reports having been more or less incoherent. The result of the inquiries made of him is as follows:

JUDGE TREAT'S INTERFERENCE.

Friday afternoon Mr. Hinckley filed the subjoined affidavit in the Circuit Court of McLean County:

Francis E. Hinckley, upon his oath, says that on the morning of the 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, about the hour of 6 o'clock, he, as Receiver and under the direction of the process of this Court, by himself and agents, took actual and peaceable possession of the building where the chief offices and depot of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad are located, in Springfield, Ill.; that the chief telegraph office of said railroad is also located in such building; that the operator in charge of such telegraph office yielded your Receiver full and peaceable possession of his telegraph instrument and line, and attorned to your Receiver; that the janitor in charge of said depot building and some of the main offices, delivered up to your Receiver the keys of said building and the keys of the Auditor's, ticket-office, and Paymaster's office, and your Receiver went into the

ACTUAL AND PEACEABLE POSSESSION

of such telegraph department, ticket-office, Auditor's and Paymaster's offices without violence or objection from any one.

That while your Receiver was in such possession and had been for over half or three-quarters of an hour, of the said offices and property, John M. Palmer, one of the Solicitors of the said railroad, came into the offices and building where your Receiver was in possession, and

DISPUTED THE AUTHORITY

of your officer, and thereupon your officer produced the order of appointment of this affiant and Richard P. Morgan, Jr., as Receivers, which was duly certified by the Clerk, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and the said Palmer read the same fully, and thereafter wholly refused to recognize the authority or possession of your officer, although specially requested and demanded so to do, and the said Palmer did, then and there, notify one O. M. Shepard, who is Superintendent of said railroad company, and has been for one year last past, and who came in during the conversation, that your officer had no right to the possession of the property of the said railroad company, or any of its books, papers, vouchers, correspondence; but, although your orator exhibited his authority to said Shepard, and did demand possession of any property of said railroad, or any of its books, papers, vouchers, or correspondence, the said Shepard did deny the authority of your officer, and did, under the advice of said Palmer, refuse possession of any such property in his possession, and the said Palmer did then and there notify the said Shepard, who claimed to have the property of said railroad in his possession, that he had the full authority, and ought, if necessary, to use any force necessary to

EJECT YOUR RECEIVER

from his possession and occupancy of said offices.

And the said Palmer and Shepard did notify divers of the clerks in said office, including the telegraph operators and others, who had attorned to your officer, not to longer obey your Receiver, but to disobey him, and refuse to recognize his occupancy of the property, and to obey the orders of said Shepard.

And the said Shepard claims to hold possession by virtue of the

FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE,

copies of which he has furnished your Receiver. No. 1 of said letters was received by said Shepard about 9 p. m. in the evening of Nov. 25, being handed to Mr. Shepard by Mr. John Mayo Palmer in the office of the latter in Springfield, Ill.; that then said Shepard wrote the letter marked No. 2, and delivered it in person to S. H. Melvin, and then, about noon of the 26th, he received the answer from President Melvin which is marked No. 3;

Then, about noon of the 26th, he received from Palmer & Palmer the communication marked No. 4, and then, about 8:30 p. m. of the 26th, he received a telegram from H. J. Jewett, a copy of which is marked No. 5;

The said Shepard was Superintendent of said railroad on the 25th of November, 1873, and had been for more than a year, and he states to your Receiver that, when he received the letter No. 1, he was then informed of the fact that a Receiver had been appointed for said railroad;

The said Shepard stated to your Receiver that he had never received any communication or authority whatever from Thomas A. Scott, and did not have any such authority, to take and hold possession of said railroad property;

Afterwards, about 9:30 a. m., your Receiver was, without any previous notice, served with the annexed

INJUNCTION,

on a bill filed about 8:30 p. m. by John M. Palmer, who appeared at the railroad offices when your Receiver was in possession, and assisted the said Deputy United States Marshal in making service of such injunction on your officer.

And afterwards, your Receiver demanded of S. H. Melvin, George N. Black, and John M. Palmer possession of all books, papers, vouchers, correspondence, and property of said railroad company, but they wholly failed and neglected to deliver over anything, although they admitted the record book of the Company was in the next room in their control, and wholly refused to comply with the order of the Court, except on a written demand, stating specifically which particular books and property were demanded, when they would deliver them.

Your Receiver still maintains the occupancy and possession which he has acquired as aforesaid, and submits the matter to the Court for its order and protection in the premises.

FRANCIS E. HINCKLEY, Receiver.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Nov. 28, 1873. CLINTON L. CONKLING, Notary Public.

CORRESPONDENCE—NO. 1.

O. M. Shepard, Esq.:

SIR: The interests of our clients, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., who represent themselves and the holders of the bonds of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, demand that they take immediate possession of said railroad and its property. The interest on the bonds of the Company is in default for more than six months, and the Trustees named in the mortgage to secure the bonds and the interest thereon do now make formal demand of possession of the road and the railroad property. In the meantime, we request you to regard yourself as acting for Morton, Bliss & Co., and the Hon. Thomas A. Scott and Hugh J. Jewett, Trustees, and will take and retain possession for them. Please give notice to the proper officers of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad of this request, and notify us of your receipt of this, and oblige, respectfully,

JOHN M. & JOHN MAYO PALMER.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1873.

[No. 2.]

S. H. Melvin, President Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company:

SIR: I am this day in receipt of a letter from John M. & John Mayo Palmer, attorneys for Morton, Bliss & Co., in which they request me to take possession of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad and its property, and retain the possession of said railroad, and the property of said Company, for and on behalf of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Thomas A. Scott and Hugh J. Jewett, Trustees named in the mortgage to secure the bonds of the said Company. A copy of the letter of Messrs. John M. & John Mayo Palmer, is herewith enclosed. I therefore notify you that I have taken possession of said railroad and its property, and will retain possession of the same for Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. and Thomas A. Scott and Hugh J. Jewett, Trustees named in the mortgage to secure the bonds of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company. Very respectfully yours,

O. M. SHEPARD.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1873.

[No. 3.]

O. M. Shepard, Esq.:

SIR: Referring to the communication from Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and the Hon. Thomas A. Scott, and the Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, which you saw this afternoon, we have to request that, in addition to the superintendence of the railroad and the management of its business, you proceed at once to prepare a complete inventory of all the property that has, or that may, come into your possession as the agent of the said Trustees, Messrs. Scott and Jewett. Your authority as Superintendent and Manager of this road will be absolute until the Trustees above named shall give other directions. You are authorized to refer any persons who may question your authority to us as the proper representatives of the Trustees. Respectfully,

JOHN M. & JOHN MAYO PALMER.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 26, 1873.

[No. 4.]

O. M. Shepard, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of 25th inst., with inclosures as stated. While I recognize the rights of the Trustees, I must decline to act in the matter, or to take any responsibility, but leave you to pursue such course as you may deem proper. Yours truly,

S. H. MELVIN, President.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 26, 1873.

[Telegram.]

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 26.

O. M. Shepard:

Under the direction of J. M. Palmer, counsel for the Trustees, take possession and operate the Gilman & Springfield Road for the benefit of the bondholders, and in protection of the trust. H. J. JEWETT.

A copy of Judge Treat's injunction is also annexed to the affidavit. It restrains the Company, its officers, and servants from in any way or manner depriving, or attempting to deprive, the orators, their servants or employes, of the possession, management, or control of the railroad and its property; from hindering or obstructing them in the use and management, or interfering with them in any way in the execution of their trust.

POSSESSION GAINED.

The Circuit Court of McLean County (Judge Tipton), of its own motion, issued attachments for Gov. Palmer and the officers of the road, for contempt, and, on motion of Mr. Crawford, three writs of assistance were directed to the Sheriffs of Sangamon, DeWitt, and Iroquois Counties—one for Springfield, another for Clinton, where the shops of the Company are located, and the third for Gilman, the northern terminus of the road. These writs were taken to Springfield, and the one directed to the Sheriff of Sangamon County was served by him at half-past 6 o'clock Saturday morning, he ejecting all the employes of the Company and installing the custodian of the Receiver, and notifying the employes that he was in possession.

At noon the writ directed to the Sheriff of DeWitt County was forwarded, and he served it at 2 o'clock, giving an agent of the Receiver full possession of the shops at Clinton, and all the property of the Company in DeWitt County. Subsequently the Master-Mechanic, the engineers, conductors, and other employes of the Company, voluntarily executed a paper attorning to the Receiver, recognizing his authority and possession, and accepting him as their employer, and the only person from whom they would take orders. Hence Mr. Hinckley is practically in full possession of the road.

Nothing further had been done by Gov. Palmer up to 12 o'clock Saturday night, but his plans for the future, if he has any, are unknown. Mr. Crawford left for Springfield last evening, to be on hand to-day, should his services be required.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30.—The railroad war is unchanged to-day. The Receiver is in possession of the Springfield office, and claims to be in undisputed possession of the road, but this is a technical question, and no amount of inquiry can develop in whom the possession is at this time. Of course the agents of the bondholders deny the claim which the Receiver sets up, and this issue will be decided next Tuesday.

Judge Treat yesterday warned the Receiver and his party not to take any further steps toward possessing themselves of the road and its property; but, notwithstanding this, Mr. Hinckley sent Mr. Brown, his agent, over the road yesterday, who instructed all station agents that they must, in order to retain their places, acknowledge the authority of Mr. Hinckley. Just how far they did this is not known, but Mr. Hinckley intends to run the trains to-morrow. It is stated that Mr. Hinckley is engaged upon a new time-table for the road, which comprehends running arrangements with other lines of road than those now in operation. It looks, therefore, as though his possession is about complete.

Ex-Gov. Palmer, John Mayo Palmer, G. N. Black, and O. M. Shepard returned this morning from Bloomington, having been discharged by Judge Tipton unconditionally, except in the case of Mr. Shepard, who was made to promise not to interfere in any manner with the Receiver.

Another Railroad Fight.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 28.—On Wednesday E. M. Brigham, who had been appointed Receiver of the New York, Kingston & Syracuse Railroad by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, in behalf of the bondholders, demanded possession of the office and property of the road. William B. Litchfield, formerly lessee of the road, asked for time, and subsequently refused to allow Brigham to enter the office. Yesterday the Directors of the road held a meeting, at which they directed Litchfield to deliver up the property, and he was so ordered by Gen. Sharpe, the President of the road. Litchfield promised to do so this morning, but, upon the arrival of Receiver Brigham, refused. With his two brothers, H. P. Breed, the Superintendent, William Bonner, Paymaster, and others in his employ, he entrenched himself in the upper rooms, which were furnished with axes, fish-plates, hammers, etc. He and Breed carried revolvers. When the Receiver's party attempted to enter the building, they were met at the head of the stairs by Breed and a party of men. Breed fired three or four shots, it is reported by some, at Brigham; by others it is said they were fired aimlessly. Ladders were then placed to enter the upper windows, but were pushed away by Breed's party. In the melee Breed was hit on the head by a stone and severely cut. After some further strife the building was entered by the Receiver's party. The road is now in possession of the Receiver, and trains are running regularly.

FIRES.

In Tuscola County, Mich.—A Woman and Child Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 30.—A most heart-rending affair occurred in Tuscola Township, Tuscola County, on Wednesday evening last. Geooge W. Elliott, who lives in the south part of the town, had been to the village to make preparations for Thanksgiving. When returning home, and about half a mile distant, he saw his house in flames. Running and screaming he soon reached it, but too late, the roof fell with a crash, consuming all his worldly goods, and burying a wife and child in the ruins. The child, 3 years of age, was heard to scream, and then all was still, save the crackling of the flames. The remains of mother and child lay side by side, the mother being very badly burned. They were buried Thanksgiving Day. No one knows how the fire originated. It is supposed that the lamp burst in Mrs. Elliott's hands, enveloping her in burning oil. The lamp was found by her side when her body was taken from the ruins.

At Warrensburgh, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A fire at Warrensburgh, Mo., last night, burned a hotel, jewelry store, grocery, savings bank, and several shops and offices. The total loss is not reported. Several persons were badly burned, but no lives were lost.

THE CONTEMPT OF JUDGE DAVIS.

The Document Which Constituted the Grounds of Offense Proves to Be of an Ordinary Nature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—There have been rumors, from time to time, to the effect that in the paper for which the counsel for Tweed were held in contempt and fined, yesterday, by Judge Davis, there are intimations that Judge Davis had corruptly used his power to compel the Union Trust Company to return $2,000 which was locked up in that concern when it failed. It was stated to be alleged that officers of the Company applied to Davis to appoint a Receiver, and that he refused to name the man they desired until they paid him the amount which was due him. This story has been published in some Western papers, but there is no truth whatever in it. The document, as published this morning, contains nothing of the sort, and is a very unsensational paper in that respect.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 30.—George A. Hart and Miss Mary Black, sister of Gen. Black, formerly candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, were quietly married at the residence of the Hon. J. W. Stanbury, last evening.

THE NAVY.

What Secretary Robeson Reports Concerning the Navy.

The United States Inferior to Any Respectable Naval Power.

Naval Preparations and Expenditures for the War with Spain.

Report on the Survey of the Darien and Nicaragua Canals.

Results of the Polaris Expedition—The Death of Capt. Hall.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his report to the President, says there are now in the navy 165 vessels, carrying, exclusive of howitzers, 1,269 guns, a reduction since his last annual report, by sale and otherwise, of thirteen vessels.

A GENERAL ENUMERATION

of these vessels presents 63 steamers other than iron-clads and tugs, carrying 826 guns; 29 sailing vessels, with 322 guns; 48 iron-clad vessels, with 121 guns; and 25 tugs used for navy-yard and freight purposes. Of this number, there are

AT PRESENT IN COMMISSION

for sea service, distributed on the several foreign stations and on our own coast forty-six vessels, carrying 407 guns. The cruising or active force of the navy, as they may be called, and which is controlled by the appropriations made and the seamen authorized by law, is about the same as last year.

VESSELS ON THE STOCKS.

Six of our live-oak cruising ships are now in various stages of forwardness at the several Navy-Yards. These are all of moderate size, and none of them sufficiently advanced to be of present use, but they are adapted to the wants of our cruising navy, and will, in a few weeks, add materially to its strength and efficiency. The eight sloops of war authorized by the last Congress are all in process of building. The valuable work thus begun should not be discontinued, but the Department should be provided with a moderate amount of funds and authorized to commence each year to build a certain number of tons, to supply regularly the regular yearly expenditure of the naval force, which will of necessity occur. The work of putting

OUR IRON-CLAD FORCE

in efficient condition, referred to in the Secretary's last report, has been proceeded with as fast as the means necessary for the extraordinary work could be spared from the current appropriations for the support of the navy. The wisdom of this action needs no illustration from him at this time. Without it we would have been left not only powerless to assert our own rights, but almost defenseless against arrogance or aggression.

CONDITION OF THE STATIONS AND DETAILS.

The Secretary says the naval force on the North Atlantic Station was reduced in the spring and summer by ordering north as a necessity some of the vessels which were much in need of repairs, and whose crews needed a change, having been long in the tropics.

The expedition for the survey of the Darien and Inter-Oceanic Canal has completed its duties and submitted its reports.

THE POLARIS.

The Secretary, in speaking of the Polaris, says her cruise has been decidedly the most successful of Artic expeditions. The geographical knowledge of the Artic regions has been largely advanced by it. A very particular questioning of every one of the officers and crew of the Polaris and of the scientific corps, except the three persons yet unexamined, has completely satisfied his associates and himself that Capt. Hall's death occurred from purely natural causes; that his medical treatment was judiciously adapted to his case, and that he was tenderly nursed and cared for to the last.

The evidence has also made it manifest that Capt. Hall was always faithful to the trust reposed in him in assigning him to the command of the expedition; that he was kind, firm, and humane in the exercise of his authority; that he was earnest in his desire and in his attempts to reach a high northern latitude, and, if practicable, the Pole itself; and that his untimely death was an irreparable loss to the exposition. It is also apparent that Capt. Buddington, who succeeded to the chief command on the death of Capt. Hall, proved himself to be a good seaman, and that in all dangerous positions in which the Polaris was placed his conduct as the commander was skillful and judicious—the natural result of long experience at sea and in command in Northern latitudes.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary renews the recommendation that the forces in our navy-yards be increased and developed so that we may be prepared for all emergencies; that the old navy-yard at Philadelphia be abandoned, and new buildings erected at League Island; that the New York yard be preserved in its present site, and that the Pensacola yard be, in a measure, rebuilt.

The Secretary earnestly recommends that ample provision be made for the support of the Ordnance Bureau, in order that nothing may interfere with the efforts to supply our ships with the most powerful guns.

The estimates

FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR

are $19,252,235, and to this is added the sum of $864,589 for the current repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in the navy yards, etc. These estimates are less than those of last year by rather more than $2,000,000, but they do not include any extraordinary expenditure for the permanent improvement of the navy, nor amounts necessary for the repairs of our iron-clad fleet, nor for the continued prosecution of some of the great works necessary to a proper condition of our naval establishment.

REFERENCE TO THE VIRGINIUS MATTER.

Since the commencement of the present month events have taken place which make it proper that the navy should be put at once upon a footing for active service. It is by no means the province of this Department, as such, to take part in the conduct or discussion of any diplomatic question, nor should its attitude, at a time when serious international difficulties are possible, be held to indicate anything more than a determination on the part of a military department of the Government to be prepared for action should the necessity for action arise. A respectable force of war-vessels and monitors is already on the sea and concentrating at the stations nearest the scene of our possible difficulties. Our whole available iron-clad fleet is on hand, and every wooden war-vessel that will float is in active preparation at the various naval stations. These will be ready for sea, fully fitted, as fast as proper crews can be provided for them, and, if the necessity for action should come before the time for it arrives, all there is of the American navy which can be put afloat on the Atlantic Ocean will be in condition and position to take its proper part.

"Inadequate," says the Secretary, "as this force may be deemed to the responsibilities and pretensions of a Government like ours, and greatly at a disadvantage, as we certainly shall be in respect to the number and character of our vessels in a contest with the fleets of any respectable naval power, I believe that the activity, skill, science, and experience of our navy will be found equal to any difficulty which courage dare to meet or energy will avail to conquer."

THE SECRETARY CONCLUDES

as follows: "In taking the action above referred to, the Navy Department has already incurred considerable expense, and has been forced to assume responsibilities unusual in times of peace; but, convinced of the wisdom of prompt and decided action, I have not shrunk from those responsibilities, nor hesitated, with the approval of the President, to make warlike preparations in the interests of peace and humanity. I confidently rely for support in this attitude upon the patriotism and good sense of the American people and their representatives, who cannot fail to remember that our naval condition is the result of causes which have been constantly pressed upon their consideration, but which have failed to receive full attention,—doubtless on account of more pressing present requirements and obligations,—and who will clearly realize that duties constantly postponed are certain to be more difficult and much more expensive when performed in haste under the pressure of imperious necessity. The department has had no necessity to overstep its appropriations, even if it were lawful to do so, but the pressing demands of the present will consume now what was provided for the service of the year in several of the working bureaus. These must be promptly relieved, if their work is to go on. The occasion has already shown, I think, that our navy, as it exists, should at least be put in a condition for active service; and in any event a moderate appropriation for this purpose ought at once to be made, and, if war should by any possibility come, we must be liberally provided to utilize means we have, and to provide others to meet the emergency."

TWO POLITICAL RINGS.

Tweed Arrayed in Striped Clothing and Placed in a Felon's Cell.

Approaching Judgment of Genet, Norton, and Other Ring-Masters.

Charges Against District-Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The city has hardly recovered from its astonishment at the conviction and imprisonment of Tweed. The whole result of the trial was only seen yesterday in his incarceration in a common jail of the county, clothed in stripes, and set at hard labor among the lowest class of criminals. This is so marvelous a denouement that people still wonder. Some of this morning's local papers, in describing his transfer to Blackwell's Island, begin the account in a brutal manner, which everybody condemns, and which has the effect of exciting some little sympathy for the old man.

Everywhere his conviction is looked upon as an assurance that the prosecution of the whole gang of ring thieves will be conducted in the same vigorous manner. Ingersoll and Farrington will go to prison to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF GENET,

who is Senator-elect, begins to-morrow, and probably will be concluded in two days. The evidence against him is very complete, and involves his incarceration for two or three crimes, including forgery. It was feared that Judge Ingraham would sit at Oyer and Terminer, before which the case will be tried, but he has been intimidated by the positive expressions of public opinion which have been heard lately, and will not hear the case. Judge Davis will conduct court in his stead. Two years ago Ingraham was shown to have been very much mixed up in various frauds connected with the administration of justice, such as the appointment of his relatives to receiverships, etc., and no one has any confidence in him.

OTHER TRIALS.

The Genet trial will be followed by that of Cowan, and then that of Michael Norton, another Senator. Norton has just been declared bankrupt, and, consequently, his defense will be as weak pecuniarily as it is in fact.

THE BROOKLYN MANAGERS IN TROUBLE.

The trial of District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, begins to-morrow. It will be one of the most important impeachments ever tried in this country, as Britton is the only protection left to the ring in Brooklyn, and saves many of its members from indictment. His late desperate attempts to save himself and his friends have been made the subject of additional charges, specifying that, to secure the indictment of a political opponent, he introduced into the Grand-Jury room a man whom he knew to be an unpardoned convict. It turns out that he had defended the fellow years ago when convicted, and made a promise to him that if he would testify he would secure his pardon; and, although the man indicted is an active member of the party to which the Attorney-General and Gov. Dix belong, the former was deceived into recommending, and the latter to granting, the pardon.

Britton is also charged with falsifying the court records, and committing perjury in order to secure the confinement of Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, for contempt of court. This charge is made by Shanks; and Henry L. Cleveland and C. A. Runkle, *Tribune* attorneys, are to make an argument in the matter, before the Governor, to-morrow. A petition by the Reform Committee, asking for the suspension of Britton during the trial, recites other serious offenses. Britton's friends have approached the complainants with various offers to discontinue the suits, but in vain.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—After being taken to Blackwell's Island yesterday, Tweed was asked the usual questions by the recording clerk, to which he answered that he was aged 62, occupation a "statesman," no religion; but, as his family are Protestants, he was entered as Protestant. He was taken to the bath, then had his head shaved, beard taken off, and was arrayed in full striped uniform. He had two letters from New York City physicians, recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but, after an examination by the Penitentiary physicians, he was remanded to a common cell, like all other felons. The jacket given him to wear is known at the Penitentiary as a "larceny jacket." His son stayed by him till he was led away to his cell, when he and his friends and the reporter left the island.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30—1 a. m.—The barometer is slowly falling in the Northwest, with easterly winds and cloudy weather extending to Missouri. Cloudy weather and light variable winds, mostly northwesterly, over the Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley; northwesterly wind and cloudy weather in Kentucky and Tennessee; northwesterly winds, and clear weather in the Southern States; northwesterly and northeasterly winds and increasingly cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, falling barometer, easterly winds, veering to westerly, with cloudy weather and occasional light snows. For the Lower Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, Northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow and rain. For Kentucky and Tennessee, southeasterly winds and cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northeasterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, northern and easterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the former section. Reports are missing from the Southwest. After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be discontinued for the winter.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.22	19	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.41	37	E., light	..	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.[illegible]	27	S. E., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.33	34	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.82	31	Calm	..	Fair.
Davenport	30.23	31	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.48	27	S. E., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.30	25	E., fresh	..	H'vy snow.
Escanaba	30.45	27	W., high	01	Light snow.
Fort Garry	30.37	15	N. E., light	..	Clear.
Keokuk	30.14	37	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.53	29	S. E.	01	Light snow.
Milwaukee	30.37	31	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.97	41	Calm	..	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.47	31	N. E., gentle	..	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.19	26	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.23	27	N. E., light	..	Fair.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30—There was a heavy rain here last night, generally distibuted through the State, and generally welcomed by the farmers.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Opening of the Mississippi Railroad Extension.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 30.—The first whistle of a locomotive on the Mississippi Central Railroad extension was heard this afternoon at Kentucky Ferry Landing, opposite Cairo, showing that the track is completed through. It is expected that the Columbus Packet will be withdrawn early this week. By the new route, all risk of detention by ice will be avoided.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Expression of Opinion in View of the American-Spanish Protocol.

The News Causes Great Excitement in Havana, but no Disturbance.

The Cuban Authorities to Forward a Statement of the Case to the Madrid Cabinet.

Our Government Not Disposed to Relax Its Vigilance.

Sixteen British Subjects Said to Have Been Butchered by Burriel.

THE NEWS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—News of the settlement of the Virginius question between Spain and the United States, and the terms upon which it is based, was received here with much excitement, but perfect order prevails among the people and Volunteers. The chief authorities of the island, assembled in conference, sent a manifesto to the Spanish Government, asking it to wait until it shall have received a statement about the Virginius case, which shows the right of the capture and the justice of subsequent proceedings. The mass of the people

OPPOSE THE SURRENDER

of the Virginius, or any yielding to pretensions which may dishonor the Spanish flag. The tone of the press is in accord with the popular feeling. Extraordinary means and resources are being created to resist any aggressive act, although thinking people do not expect it, knowing the prudence of the American Government.

WASHINGTON ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Quite a number of the leading Administration Senators were in conference with the President to-day. The object of the conference is said to have been a general consultation on matters of policy which will receive attention in the President's message, especially the Spanish complications. The situation with regard to the latter remains quiet and unchanged up to this time. There has been no reason why the vigilance of the Government should be relaxed, and our officials are therefore constantly on the alert. The President's message will doubtless contain strong recommendations with regard to

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY,

setting forth the necessity of keeping it at all times in a state of efficiency, so that emergencies like the present will find us in a condition for immediate service. To place us in the position that we ought to occupy, it will be necessary to construct quite a large number of first-class ships of war at no inconsiderable expense. For some years past we have not had a navy large enough to represent us at many of the naval stations of the world where the first-class powers have kept a squadron. This has had a tendency to lower the respect of other nations for the United States, while it has not increased the pride of American citizens abroad. It is understood that the President has had these facts in mind in drawing up his message, and that he will set forth the necessity for a change in the policy we have pursued since the war in strong terms.

BRITISH SUBJECTS SHOT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The London *Telegraph* says that the Acting British Consul-General at Havana reported to the Foreign Office on the 15th that the chase of the Virginius began and her capture was effected on high seas; that, in spite of all the efforts of the Governor of Jamaica and others, sixteen British subjects, forming part of the crew of the Virginius, were shot at Santiago.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 1—6 a. m.—The *Daily Telegraph* says it would be premature to regard the Virginius difficulty as approaching termination, until the actual language used by President Grant on the subject, in his message to Congress, is known.

MILWAUKEE.

A Change in the Office of Postmaster—Moral and Physical Condition of the Municipality.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—It is announced that Mr. S. C. West, Postmaster, is to be removed, in favor of H. C. Payne. It is said that Matt Carpenter, who is now at Washington, favors the change, and will use his influence to bring it about. Mr. Payne has been an active member of the Young Men's Republican Club for years. No charges are made against Mr. West, who is a Republican and a gentleman of ability and integrity.

The report of the Station-Keeper shows only 200 arrests for the past month. From Saturday till this noon, twenty-four hours, not an arrest was made.

The report of the Health Officer, which will appear to-morrow, shows 137 deaths for November, against 125 for the same month last year.

Phillip Best, of this city, is buying large quantities of hops and barley in all part of the State. One invoice of 180,000 bushels of barley and 300 bales of hops are now on the way.

POLITICAL.

The Resignation of Senator Casserly, of California—How the News was Received by the Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The resignation of Casserly fell like a bombshell in the Democratic camp at Sacramento. The chiefs immediately assembled for consultation; the result of their deliberations is not known. They attempted to hold a caucus last night, but failed to get a quorum. Haight and Booth are the only candidates in the field who seem at present to have a chance of election. Booth's record as an Anti-Monopolist is well known. Haight's friends place him on the same side with Booth.

SUICIDE.

About 10 o'clock last night a young man named Charles Ball committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, in Charles Fuch's saloon, at the northwest corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue. The deceased was in the saloon during the greater portion of the day, being an intimate friend of the proprietor. He did not manifest any despondency, but was, on the contrary, unusually cheerful. Last evening he returned to the saloon, and drank rather freely until about 10 o'clock, when he asked Mr. Fuch where his revolver was. Being informed that it was in the latter's overcoat, which was hanging up behind the bar, he walked deliberately to the coat, took out the revolver, and, placing its muzzle to his left temple, blew out his brains. He fell upon the floor, and expired without a word. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. The deceased was in comfortable circumstances, being a compositor on the *Staats-Zeitung* newspaper. He was a German, and about 26 years of age, and boarded at Benninghauser's, on Wells street, between Illinois and Michigan streets. The body was removed to the Morgue by Officer Edwards, and the Coroner notified.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 30.—E. N. Stratton who has been a long resident of this place, and prominently known in business circles, committed suicide this morning while laboring under mental aberration. He had been sick three or four days, and this morning he requested his attendant to go for a pitcher of fresh water. The servant, as he crossed the threshold on his return, saw Stratton standing before the looking-glass with a glistening razor in his hand, which he drew twice across his throat, almost entirely severing his head. He expired almost instantly.

PEACE.

SPAIN ACCEDES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Negotiations between the United States and Spain with regard to questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius are brought to a conclusion to-day, Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed upon and signed a protocol, which the latter soon after telegraphed to his Government. It can now be positively stated that the

TERMS

are substantially as follows:

First—Immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all the surviving passengers and crew.

Second—A salute to our flag on the 25th of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel, and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers. In this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginius.

Third—If it shall thus be shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel, and the surviving parties, who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations.

Fourth—The matter of reclamations for damages is reserved for future consideration.

In addition to the above it can also be stated positively that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister will determine the port at which the Virginius and surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States. The words "immediate release," as applicable to the delivery of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, implies, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached.

The agreement is remarked in official quarters as

COVERING ALL POINTS OF OUR ORIGINAL DEMANDS,

though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The fixing of the 25th of December as the time of saluting our flag is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperly carried the American flag and American papers.

THERE IS SENSIBLE RELIEF

in all quarters that the negotiation has thus peaceably ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo had for two weeks past been engaged in producing this result, on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

IN MADRID.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Spanish Cabinet has agreed to deliver to the United States Government the steamship Virginius and all the persons remaining alive who were captured with her, leaving the question whether the seizure of the vessel was legal to be settled hereafter by a mixed tribunal. The question whether the damages shall be paid to the families or relatives of the men who were shot is also to be settled in a similar manner. This decision was not arrived at by the Government before it had confidentially consulted with the Powers of Europe, and was informed by all of them that reparation was due for the capture of the steamer and the execution of the captives. The decision is also in conformity with the opinion of leading Spanish statesmen, of all parties, to whom the question was submitted by the Government.

[*Herald Cable Special.*]

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A cipher dispatch from Madrid announces that Spain has made concessions satisfactory to the American Government, and that Minister Sickles has received orders to suspend preparations for the departure of the Legation. Castelar was only embarrassed for fear of popular reaction against the concessions. Gen. Sickles will probably resign soon, fearing that the settlement is insincere.

CAN THE CASTELAR GOVERNMENT REDEEM ITS PROMISES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The universal feeling of gratification at the announcement that diplomatic negotiations in the Virginius case have been successful, is impeded by apprehensions of the ability of the Castelar Government to make reparation according to the agreement they have entered into. There are grounds for fears that while the Castelar Government is in authority, it is by no means the strongest influence in Spanish politics. While there are few here who are not friends of the Spanish Republic, they are fearful friends, and feel that their reasons for believing that it is permanent are mainly based upon their hopes. Great influence has been undoubtedly exerted on all classes in Spain by the prompt and energetic measures that were taken by our Government to prepare for a war if diplomacy should fail. In this fact there is good ground for hoping that the Castelar Government will be allowed to carry out the stipulations of reparation to which it has agreed without serious molestation. There is expressed in all circles here nothing but admiration for the good qualities displayed by Secretary Fish during the entire time that the complication has engrossed the attention of the nation. With no one in the Cabinet to share his conservative views, and but few outsiders to appreciate his position, he had no easy task to perform.

There will be no relaxation in

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

until Spain fulfills her contract. Naval circles are as busy now as they have been, and the arsenals and machine-shops set going a few weeks ago will continue till our arrangements are completed for war, if it must come.

AT HAVANA.

SPANISH BRAVADO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—*El Cronista*, the Spanish organ here, publishes to-day a letter from Havana, dated the 22d inst., in which the writer breathes forth vengeance and slaughter. He says Cuba is perfectly indifferent as to whether the United States attempts an invasion of the island. If she does "she must take consequences."

El Cronista also publishes a long an inflammatory article, urging the Spanish Government to maintain a bold attitude towards this country, and to show itself capable of governing Cuba, for the editor asserts the United States would otherwise invade Cuba without declaring war against Spain, and on pretense of re-establishing on the island the authority of the Peninsula. The five points which the American Government has presented to Spain, and which have already been published, are denounced as humiliating.

NAVAL MATTERS.

A MONITOR IN PERIL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A Lewes (Del.) dispatch says: "Stress of weather compelled the monitor Manhattan to put back. She labored so heavily in the seas that a leak was made under her turret, through which the water poured in immense quantities. Her commander thought she must go down, and had her boats cleared and life-preservers distributed to the men."

ST. PAUL.

The Smith Investigation Case—The Charges Made, and who the Investigators Are.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 29.—By recent appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Nelson J. Turney, of Ohio, the Hon. W. R. Jennings, of Pennsylvania, and James Smith, Jr., of this city, were commissioned to investigate and report upon the charges which have been made, through the press of the country, against the Hon. and Rev. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with regard to a certain contract for sale of pine timber to A. H. Wilder, of St. Paul, and other matters affecting the integrity of Mr. Smith whilst acting as Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. While the appointment of the Commission is a notable concession to the independent press through which the alleged misdoings of Smith have been made known—the same charges having been formally filed long ago, and formally ignored at the Department of the Interior—there are indications in the membership of the Commission that it was formed rather to prevent than to make a real investigation. The resident member, Mr. Smith, is a personal friend of Secretary Delano, and the business adviser and agent of his son. There is scarcely one of the many charges against Commissioner Smith which does not directly or indirectly reach Secretary Delano. The other members have already been connected with investigations and arbitrations in the interest of the Secretary, and one of them was a member of the Commission which last year succeeded in making an amicable division of a steal of over half a million dollars between the Montana Indian Ring and the Washington Indian Ring.

To summarize the charges against the Commissioner, they are, that in pine and other contracts he has fraudulently sacrificed the property of the Indians; that he has wasted and misappropriated large sums of money held in trust for the Indians; and that he has grossly neglected his duties and abused his powers, so that the wise and humane plans for civilizing the Chippewas of the Mississippi have been retarded rather than advanced by his action as their Agent, and his influence as Commissioner.

THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The annual report of the Secretary of War shows that the estimates for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $33,826,378. The estimates for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1875, are $34,410,722, the excess over the current year being $584,244. The appropriation for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $34,917,971.

ESTIMATES.

In addition to the usual estimates already made, the following are submitted for such action as Congress may deem proper to take: Armament of forts, $1,449,550; estimates for engineering purposes, $20,459,396.

He recommends that better facilities to obtain field musicians be afforded by the passage of an act authorizing the enlistment of boys not under 12 years of age, with the consent of their parents or guardians.

NO LOBBYING.

The Secretary says his orders directing officers, active or retired, to refrain from visiting Washington during sessions of Congress with a view to influence legislation, will be strictly enforced, in so far as he has the power. He also says further legislation is necessary to define the scope of the provision of the act

REGULATING THE PAY OF OFFICERS,

commutation, etc. The Secretary recommends that an allowance of ten dollars per month be made to Lieutenants of the line detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermasters.

RAILROAD DEBTS.

Of the fifty railroads which purchased material from the Department at the close of the war to the amount of $7,500,000, thirty of them paid in full. The remaining twenty are still indebted about $4,700,000. He recommends the passage of a law which will enable the Department to collect from the Post-Office Department the postal earnings of several of the delinquent railroads.

COLORADO IRRIGATION.

He also recommends an appropriation to continue experiments of the artesian well at Fort D. A. Russell, believing a series of flowing wells to the people of Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana will be of importance in the development of their material resources.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

He also recommends that an act be passed authorizing the issue of tobacco as part of the rations of enlisted men, and that medical corps be opened to appointment and promotion; that there be an increase of Paymasters from forty-four to fifty-two, and that new appointments and promotions be allowed.

WORKS ON THE SEA-COAST DEFENSES

and fortifications have been advanced with rapidity consistent with economy and efficiency, and the works in four of our harbors now contain quite a number of platforms ready for their armament of guns of largest calibre. The harbor defenses in course of construction are recommended to be forced to completion.

BRIDGES.

The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to the bridging of the navigable waters of the United States, and suggests such general legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the channels of commerce. He recommends the repeal of the law authorizing the construction of the bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, for the reason that a bridge constructed according to its terms would materially obstruct navigation.

LAKE SURVEY.

The survey of the lakes has been continued with success during the season.

ARMS.

The Springfield system of breech-loaders will be henceforth used for muskets and carbines in the army, and an appropriation of $500,000 is asked for to manufacture about 35,000 arms of the accepted pattern for a reserve supply in case of war. It is recommended that the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia be increased in proportion to the increasing population since the passage of the act of 1808.

DEFENSELESS CITIES.

Cities on the seacoast, it is stated, are in a very defenseless condition, and the Secretary calls the earnest attention of Congress to the fact, suggesting that $1,500,000, the estimate of the Chief of Ordnance, be appropriated to put them in a state of defense, and says this sum will only provide the defenses with one-sixth of the complement of guns required for the different fortifications.

PROVING-GROUND WANTED.

The purchase of a proving-ground for experiments in heavy guns is advised; also, an appropriation of $75,000 for the manufacture and trial of 12-inch cast-iron rimmed cannon.

A LARGE POWDER DEPOT,

it is recommended, should be established in some region where neither private nor public interests would be endangered, and away from the influence of salt air, and for the purchase of a site and commencement of magazines $100,000 should be appropriated. In the same connection, it is recommended that the smaller arsenals be sold, and a large arsenal be built from the proceeds of these sales.

ARMY RECORD.

The Secretary concludes by recommending that legislation should be renewed giving the Secretary of War authority to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication official documents relating to the operations of the army during war.

Gen. Sherman's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Gen. Sherman, in his report to the Secretary of War, says the number of enlisted men in the army is 495 less than the 30,000 limited by law. In active regiments the number of men sick and on necessary details about posts will fully equal 25 per cent, so that the actual strength for military service does not exceed 19,652 men. In order that the regular army should fulfill its arduous duties on the frontier, as also to form a model on which to shape the volunteer and militia force of the United States, I earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to fix the limit of the enlisted force at such a figure as will give 30,000 for regiments of the line, and to provide specifically for non-combatant detachments, such as engineer, battalion, Ordnance Department, West Point detachment, Signal Department, Ordnance and Commissary Sergeants, in the same manner as has been done for Hospital Stewards.

THE ARTILLERY REGIMENTS

have an organization different from the infantry, viz.: twelve batteries to a regiment. Of these, only one is equipped and instructed as a battery of artillery, the other eleven companies of each regiment being armed with muskets, and instructed as infantry.

REGIMENTAL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

on duty or belonging to the several departments and divisions number, in the aggregate, 1,532. Present for duty, 1,234. Absent on leave, or detached, 298. The foregoing does not include 31 Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life, and under orders to join their regiments.

THE MILITARY DIVISIONS

embrace the whole area of the United States, and their reports forwarded to the Secretary of War include the acts of all the regular army. No part of the army, Gen. Sherman says, is under his immediate control, and the existing army regulations devolve on the Secretary of War, the actual command of the military peace establishment and all responsibility thereof, so that he forbears making any further recommendations or report.

GALESBURG'S EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 29.—A concert this evening has concluded the Exposition in this place. The attendance during the day and evening has been good. The citizens and all who have visited the Exposition unite in rendering a verdict of "Successful." The managers are content with the fact that it has proved a financial success, a goodly sum being left in the treasury.

PACKING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The number of hogs slaughtered the past week is 74,000. The whole number since Nov. 1, 211,000; same time last year, 146,000.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The settlement of the Spanish question, dismissal of the Credit-Mobilier suit, and favorable bank statement, caused a buoyant tone for a time to-day, and there was a general rally in prices, but at the final close the market was lower and unsettled, in consequence of some doubts about the settlement of the Spanish question, in connection with rumors of riot in Havana, the sinking of the Virginius, and concentration of rations and equipments for a large army at Key West.

MONEY

in active demand at 7 currency to 7 gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed up firm; prime bankers sixty days' sterling selling at 107⅝@107¾; sight, 108⅜@108⅝.

GOLD

closed steady at 109@109⅛. Rates paid for carrying, 3-64, 1 1-16, 7, 6, and 7 per cent gold. The final rate was 7 per cent. Clearances, $40,000,000. Treasury operations for the week here included disbursements of $1,300,000, and the receipt of $1,400,000 for customs. Imports same time, $3,889,000, $3,031,000 being merchandise, and $858,000 dry goods.

GOVERNMENTS

strong, with considerable business.

STATE BONDS

quiet, except Union Pacific incomes, which were active at higher figures.

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong and higher at an advance of ½ to 1½ per cent up to midday, from which time an unsettled feeling prevailed. The decline ranged from ½ to 2 per cent, and there was considerable pressure to sell at times. At the final close the market was barely steady.

Sterling, 107⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115⅛	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '62	109¼	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	110½	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65	110⅝	Currency 6s	110¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114	New 5s	109¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	88⅝	Virginias, new	34
Tennessees, old	72½	North Carolinas, old	22½
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, old	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	55	St. Paul pfd	58¼
Western Union	67	Wabash	46⅞
Quicksilver	20	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	84¼	Ft. Wayne	87
Wells Fargo	64½	Terre Haute	6
American Express	59⅛	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	61	Chicago & Alton	94
Pacific Mail	32¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	91⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅝
Erie	46¾	C., C. & C.	71
Erie pfd	66	C., B. & Q.	92½
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	72
Harlem pfd	113	Indiana Central	23½
Michigan Central	78½	Illinois Central	97¼
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	79½	Union Pacific stocks	25¾
Northwestern	48¼	Union Pacific bonds	79¼
Northwestern pfd	69⅛	Central Pacific bonds	92¼
Rock Island (ex. div.)	93⅛	Del., Lack. & West	95¼
N. J. Central	95¼	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	35⅛		

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows: Loans, decrease, $145,000; specie, decrease, $2,400,000; legal-tenders, increase, $4,500,000; deposits, increase, $6,500,000; circulation, decrease, $61,000.

THE CURRENCY VOLUME.

Some prominent capitalists representing Western interests, and who are now in this city, had audiences with various bankers yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining an understanding of monetary affairs at this centre, and to determine what course should be pursued in the future by Western banking institutions. They related a conversation which they had held with the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and some members of Congress during a visit to Washington, whence they have just returned, and expressed their convictions that in some form or other an enlargement of the currency volume would be made.

PITTSBURGH.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—The water-bonds and the doings of the National Trust Company still afford food for conversation. This morning, Judge Collier, in the Common Pleas Court, appointed John H. Bailey, Esq., with bonds at $1,000,000, as Receiver of the National Trust Company. Last evening the stockholders held a meeting, at which a general expression of views was indulged in, and the comfortable conclusion was reached that there was something wrong, as a fresh act of villainy had been discovered, which will go far to stamp Greer as a consummate scoundrel. He had forged and negotiated paper to the amount of $114,030. The names of the parties used are the most prominent citizens of Pittsburgh. W. J. Hammond alone is down for over $34,000. Mr. Bailey has taken possession of the bank, and he has found that these fictitious notes were used and entered on the books as legitimate assets of the bank. There is talk of prosecuting criminally all the parties who had any connection with the disposal of the $514,000 of the water-bonds. Very little attention has been paid as to the whereabouts of Greer, but now that he has an ocean between himself and the United States, they are talking of prosecuting him as a criminal. He has taken at least $500,000 of the funds of the city and the banks.

THE GREAT CAUSE.

VIEWS OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY REGARDING THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The Comptroller of the Currency in his report, says the present financial crisis may in great degree be attributed to the intimate relations of banks in the City of New York with the transactions of the Stock Board more than one-fourth, and in many instances, nearly one-third of the bills receivable of the banks since the late civil war having consisted of demand loans to brokers and members of the Stock Board, which transactions have a tendency to impede and unsettle, instead of facilitating, the legal business interest of the whole country. Previous to the war, the Stock Board is said to have consisted of only 150 members, and its organic principle was strictly commission business under a stringent and conservative constitution and by-laws. The close of the war found the membership of the Stock Board increased to 1,100, and composed of men from all parts of the country, many of whom had congregated in Wall street, adopting for their rule of business the apt motto of Horace: "Make money; make it honestly if you can; at all events, make money." The law of the State of New York, which had been retained on the statute-book since 1813, restricting operations of the Stock Board, had unfortunately been repealed in 1858, so that its members and manipulators were enabled to increase their operations to a gigantic scale. Quotations of the Stock Board are known to be frequently

FICTIONS OF SPECULATION,

and yet these fictions control the business and commerce of a great country, and their influence is not confined to this country, but extends to other countries, and seriously impairs our credit with foreign nations. The railroads and other corporations which they have bolstered up, and which have obtained quotations in London and other markets of the world, have now been reduced to a more proper valuation or stricken from the list. Unity of action, it is said, among the leading banks of the great cities will do more to reform the abuses than any Congressional enactment; for unless such corporations shall unite and insist upon a legitimate act of conducting business, the laws of Congress in reference to them will be likely soon to become inoperative. The banks are disinclined to unite for such purpose. The legislation required of Congress will be such as will induce associations outside of the City of New York to retain in their vaults such funds as are not needed at the commercial centre for legitimate purposes.

THE CURRENCY.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The following statement has been prepared, showing what amount of National Bank currency, legal-tender notes, and fractional currency have been issued up to Oct. 13 and Nov. 1, 1873: National bank currency, Oct. 13, $350,049,056; Nov. 1, $350,332,884. Legal-tender notes, Oct. 13, $359,556,888; Nov. 1, $360,952,206. Fractional currency, Oct. 13, $46,699,191; Nov. 1, $47,876,149. Totals, Oct. 13, $756,315,135; Nov. 1, $759,161,239. Deduct amounts held by the Treasury and by the banks Oct. 13, $116,496,997; Nov. 1, $128,140,727, which will leave unaccounted for, Oct. 13, $6,298,181.38; Nov. 1, $36,310,305.12. After making due allowance for the currency held by State and saving banks, trust companies and private bankers, these are larger than can be supposed to have been in the pockets of men or tills of small dealers, but it may be left to the ingenius in such matters to divine what portion thereof was hoarded by the ignorant and covetous.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25.—There was no special change to notice in to-day's transactions in the money market. Business was tolerably lively in the demand both for business and speculative purposes. However, there was no pressure, the supply being ample for all current requirements. Call loans are quoted at 6 to 8 per cent, and prime mercantile acceptances 8 to 12 per cent. Quite a number of railroad and other dividends are payable on and after the 1st proximo.

COAL.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company have issued their December circular, which announces a reduced rate of 40 cents per ton on all sizes from the November rates.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Internal revenue receipts for the month, $6,734,050; for the fiscal year, $39,913,489.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The tone of the market continues to improve, and commission houses are decidedly more active. Cotton goods are selling more freely from first hands, but prices continue unsettled and irregular. Chapman X bleached shirtings are jobbing at 10c to 10½c; brown cottons and cotton flannels more active. Prints in good demand. Woolen more in demand. Foreign goods very dull.

OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 29.—N. H. Marshall, of Hamilton, to-day took possession of the store of Samuel H. Bonus, clothing dealer, who has been thrown into bankruptcy by his Chicago creditors.

ABROAD.

A NEW ERIE LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Railway News*, the English organ of the Erie Railway Company, publishes a proposal for the issue of $22,000,000 more of ordinary Erie shares, at 35 currency, instead of issuing bonds. This, the proposal says, will be a measure of greater financial soundness, and will make the total shares of the capital stock $100,000,000, which is not too large when the vast amount of lines now leased by the Erie Company is taken into consideration.

CRIME.

The Verdict in the Oughton Murder Case at Ottawa, Ill.—La Salle Miners Indignant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 29.—The verdict of acquittal rendered at Ottawa last evening in the case of George Oughton, charged with the murder of Peter Murphy, was received with very general disapproval in this city. A fund of $500, most of the contributors of which were by Murphy's fellow-workmen, was raised to pay W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, for assisting in the prosecution, and, as the fatal shooting had not been denied by the accused, it was generally believed that a long term of imprisonment would be the least punishment that could be awarded. The miners are much excited on the subject.

Desperate Fight Between Circus Men and Texas Roughs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—A private letter from a member of John Robinson's circus tells us of a terrible fight between circus men and Texans at Jacksonville, Tex., on the 22d inst. The roughs entered during the bareback act, displaying knives. The door-keeper of the show stepped up and ordered the Texans off, when an assault with a knife was made, but the rough was held by the rider. Fourteen other roughs came to the relief, when a general row ensued, lasting fifteen minutes. The Mayor called for the circus to go on, but the excitement among the people was too great. Robinson ordered the wagons loaded to get out of town before dark. While putting the rhinoceros into a cage a mob of Texans made a raid on the circus men with knives and pistols. Gill Robinson ordered the men to fire, and thirty-two shots were fired, killing three roughs. Six circus men were wounded. Pinkney, the bareback rider, had a knee dislocated, and is probably disabled for service. Charles Robinson was struck with a club on the head and felled. The wagons were then loaded and pulled out. Ten more shots were fired at them by the roughs, one of whom was wounded. At the time of writing the letter another raid was expected at the next stopping-place. Mr. Robinson has telegraped to Houston for ammunition, as the Texans swear vengeance.

Mysterious Death Near Monona, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 29.—S. Q. Uriel was found dead this morning, five miles from Monona, Ia. His head was severed from his body, which was badly bruised. It is thought the unfortunate man was murdered. Two suspicious-looking characters have been arrested.

The Gray Arson Case in Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 29.—The jury in the Gray arson case, failing to agree have been discharged.

Murder of a Man by His Insane Brother.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 29.—A letter from Potosi, Wis., about twelve miles from here, to the *Herald*, gives the particulars of the butchery of a man by his insane brother this morning. About 9 o'clock, as two brothers named Albert and Luke Turner, were at work at a mineral well, the younger brother, Albert, aged 21, while working at the windlass, was attacked and instantly killed by a third brother, named Robert, with an ax, and his lifeless body thrown into the well where the other was at work. After committing this horrible deed the murderer escaped, but was captured between Potosi and Lancaster, Wis., about noon, and brought back. The prisoner is supposed to have been insane for some time past. The murdered man was horribly mutilated, having received two large gashes, one on the shoulder and one on the back of the neck—the latter nearly severing the head from the body, and causing instant death.

Tweed's Counsel Lectured and Fined.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Judge Davis to-day fined Messrs. Graham, Fullerton, and W. O. Bartlett, the senior members of the counsel of Tweed in the late trial, $250, after subjecting them to a sharp lecture for a breach of good morals in handing him a paper giving their reasons why he should not preside at the trial. The junior members of the counsel were let off with a reprimand. The court-room was densely packed with the most distinguished lawyers, and Judge Davis, in the course of his remarks, was frequently applauded.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, was sentenced to seven years' confinement in the Albany Penitentiary.

Robert Porter, the juror in the Stokes murder case who violated the orders of the Court, was sentenced to-day, by Judge Davis, to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100.

E. S. Jones was held in $5,000 bail to-day on a charge of selling forged Buffalo, N. Y., railroad bonds.

Tweed Goes to the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—At 2:30 this afternoon William M. Tweed was taken in a private carriage from the Tombs en route to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Gale. He was accompanied by his son, Gen. William M. Tweed, and his son-in-law, Mr. McGinnis, of New Orleans. A large crowd witnessed his departure.

A Revenue Collector Charged with Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from St. Albans states that Anson J. Crane, of Burlington, the Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Vermont, has been declared a defaulter to the amount of $17,000. Senator Edmunds is one of his bondsmen, who are amply able to make good the amount embezzled. Crane claims that Jewett, a former Collector, embezzled the money.

Careless Contractors Arrested for Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—John W. Crawford and Michael Pfortner, builders, having in charge the structure in West Eleventh street which fell two months ago, killing seven persons, have been arrested and held in $10,000 bail each on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree.

POISONED.

Seven Deaths in Montreal from Drinking Wine of Colchicum by Mistake for Sherry.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 29.—Four additional victims have been added to the accidental poisoning case, making the total number of deaths seven. Five persons are still in a precarious condition. It appears one of the men dead took from a sleigh standing in the street a bottle containing wine of colchicum, which he supposed to be sherry. This he shared with the inmates of the tenement in which he lived and some neighbors, with the result mentioned.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROUGHT UP FOR CONTEMPT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 29.—This afternoon ex-Gov. John M. Palmer and John Mayo Palmer, attorneys of Jewett and Scott, who claim possession as mortgagees of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad; O. M. Shepherd, Superintendent, under the same authority, and George M. Black, member of the old Board of Directors of that road, arrived at court in charge of the Sheriff to answer a charge of contempt of Court, in that they were alleged to have resisted Receiver Hinckley on the 28th. After hearing evidence from the parties accused, Gov. Palmer stated that he had acted conscientiously as the lawyer of his clients, who, he claimed, are strangers to the case just decided by Judge Tipton; that, representing a trust of $2,000,000, his duty compelled him to hold possession. The accused were defended by R. E. Williams and L. Weldon.

DISCHARGED.

Director Black and J. Mayo Palmer were discharged by the Court unconditionally, and, after giving a faithful promise to interfere no further personally, or except by the Courts, with the action of the Receiver, ex-Gov. Palmer and Superintendent Shepherd were discharged. Judge Tipton took occasion to announce that, in his opinion, all parties, whether strangers to the original suit or not, are bound by the Court appointing a Receiver; that he felt it his duty, having appointed a Receiver, to see that he gets unrestricted and full possession, and further, that until the case leaves his jurisdiction either by order of a Superior Court or elsewhere, no man can, with impunity, place any barrier in the way of a Receiver. He also announced his full determination to punish any one who would thus interfere by imprisonment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FIGHT FOR POSSESSION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 29.—The railroad war is becoming still more exciting, and to-day there has been little else talked of. The conflict opened this forenoon, at an early hour, and was waged fiercely until noon. Yesterday the chances of success seemed to favor the bondholders through their agents here, who were not parties to the suit before Judge Tipton, and consequently not amenable to his orders, and for that reason they were enabled to secure the interposition of the Federal Court to protect them in their rights; but to the casual observer not conversant with the intricate mazes of the law, the aspect has changed. Both parties, in accordance with their agreement, repaired to the office of the Railroad Company this morning, at 8 o'clock, each claiming possession, Mr. O. M. Shepard for the bondholders, and Mr. Hinckley as Receiver. Soon after Mr. Crawford entered the ticket and telegraph office. He is the Attorney for the Receiver, and had returned from Bloomington, to which place he went yesterday on the early train, with a writ of assistance, which had been issued on his motion by Judge Tipton, directed to the Sheriff of Sangamon County, commanding him to immediately

PUT MR. HINCKLEY INTO POSSESSION

of the road.

Mr. Barrett, the Sheriff of Sangamon County, was with him, and at once proceeded to execute the writ of assistance by taking possession of and installing Mr. Hinckley into the telegraph and ticket office. At this point a Deputy Marshall entered and served

AN INJUNCTION UPON THE SHERIFF,

restraining him from proceeding any further under his writ of assistance, and he desisted. The parties, Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Houscheidt, and Mr. Conkling, who had been notified to appear before Judge Treat at 9 o'clock this morning, to show cause why they should not stand committed for contempt, appeared by counsel, and by agreement the motion was set down to be argued next Tuesday, at which time they are to show cause why the injunction against them should not be perpetual. Mr. Crawford had also brought with him writs of attachment for contempt, issued by Judge Tipton for John M. and John Mayo Palmer, S. H. Melvin, G. N. Black, and O. M. Shepard. The writs were served by the Sheriff of the county, and

THE PARTIES WERE TAKEN TO BLOOMINGTON

on the noon train, except Melvin, who was not at home, and could not be found. In consequence of the illness of ex-Gov. Palmer's wife Judge Tipton was telegraphed early in the day asking that the parties be allowed to give bail to appear at some future day, but for some reason not known, his answer did not reach here until 3 o'clock. It did give authority to take bail in $2,000 each.

RECEIVER HINCKLEY IN POSSESSION.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon it was rumored that Mr. Hinckley, who is in quasi-possession of the telegraph and ticket-office, by the action of the Sheriff of this county, issued orders along the line taking possession of the road, and directing that his orders be obeyed. On the other hand, as this would be in direct violation of Judge Treat's injunction, parties who ought to know, and who are in the interest of the Receiver, deny that he has taken such action. It was suspected this morning that write of assistance had been directed to the Sheriffs of all the counties through which the road passes, commanding them to put the agents of Mr. Hickley into possession of the ticket and other offices along the line, and this would seem to be confirmed by an additional rumor that parties at Clinton acting for the Receiver had

TAKEN POSSESSION OF THE MACHINE SHOPS

at that point. It is understood that Judge Tipton reconsidered the order appointing two Receivers, and that Mr. Hinckley was appointed sole Receiver yesterday. It is not known why the change was made, though it is said that

COL. MORGAN WAS NOT SATISFIED

with the arrangement, and refused to act. It is generally believed that the result of the motion before Judge Treat, to be argued next Tuesday, will settle the case. If he should make his injunction perpetual, then the Trustees of the bondholders would have the road; if he should not, then the Receiver would, unless other delays of the law should in the meantime be invented.

LATER.

RECEIVER HINCKLEY IN POSSESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 29.—I am just now informed upon good authority that Mr. Hinckley did take possession of the road, and has been conducting its affairs this afternoon.

LATEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 29.—To-night Messrs. Hinckley and Crawford have complete possession of the offices here, and also claim that writs of assistance have been executed at Gilman and at Clinton, and they hold the entire line. New moves may be expected on Monday.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Nov. 29.

The now celebrated proceedings before Judge Tipton, of the McLean County Circuit Court, against the Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, have taken an entirely new departure, and one which is attended with considerable excitement. From events that occurred on Friday, a person would suppose the lawyers of Illinois had introduced a sort of New York practice into our hitherto placid and dignified practice of the law.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., Judge Tipton decided to appoint Receivers of the railroad, being convinced that the Directors of the road had violated their duties to the stockholders. On Wednesday, the 26th, he appointed Francis E. Hinckley, of Chicago, and Col. Richard P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington, Receivers, with full authority to take entire possession of all the property of the road.

As soon as the decision of Judge Tipton was announced, action was taken by those who are interested in baffling the proceedings against the Directors to defeat the effect of the Receivership. To do this, ex-Gov. John M. Palmer (who defeated the Directors here) was retained as counsel for Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and H. J. Jewett, of Columbus, O., Trustees of the first-mortgage bondholders. A clause in the bonds in which they are Trustees authorized them to take possession of the road in case the interest on the bonds is not paid, and, as the last month's interest has not been paid, they proceeded to take possession. The formal demand they made appears in the following letter:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25, 1873.

O. M. Shepard, Esq., Superintendent of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad:

DEAR SIR: The interests of our clients, Morton, Bliss & Co., who represent themselves and the bondholders of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, demand that they take immediate possession of the road and its property. The interest on the bonds is in default more than six months, and the Trustees named in the mortgage make this formal demand for the possession of all the property of the road. In the meantime, we request you to regard yourself as acting for Morton, Bliss & Co., Thomas A. Scott, and H. J. Jewett, Trustees, and retain possession for them.

JOHN M. PALMER,
JOHN MAYO PALMER.

Mr. Shepard, the Superintendent, went to work under this authority, being subsequently—on Wednesday, the 26th—fortified by the following telegram from H. J. Jewett, one of the Trustees referred to:

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 26, 1873.

O. M. Shepard, Springfield, Ill.:

Under the direction of John M. Palmer, counsel for Trustees, take possession of and operate the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, for the benefit of the bondholders and the protection of the trust.

H. J. JEWETT.

So far, all was smooth sailing. Outside parties, foreign to the proceedings in the McLean Circuit Court, people not residing in Illinois, now seemed to be in full possession of the road, and were ahead of the Receivers. This knowledge soon came to the ears of Mr. Hinckley, one of the Receivers, in Chicago, and also of the counsel for complainants, Mr. H. Crawford, of Chicago, who has been the enfant terrible of the whole affair. Mr. Hinckley immediately went to work and procured the $200,000 bond which he is required to give before he enters into the office of Receiver. When this was done, he, together with Mr. Crawford and two or three others, boarded a special train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad,—about dinner-time on Thanksgiving Day, utterly regardless of turkey, celery, oysters, and all that sort of thing,—and came to this city, arriving here about 8 or 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. After consultation with Col. Morgan and others, at the Ashley House, the party then proceeded to the residence of E. M. Prince, Master in Chancery, for the purpose of having that officer approve Mr. Hinckley's bond. Mr. Prince was awakened from blissful repose, and gave the required approval. Then the Circuit Clerk was awakened out of a still more blissful repose, and he filed the bond in the Clerk's office. This perfected Mr. Hinckley's appointment, and he was ready to proceed to business. Then the party hired a hack and drove out to Judge Tipton's residence, on his farm north of Normal. About midnight the amiable Judge was disturbed in his dreams, and, while thinking it was nothing but Queen Mab tickling his nose, he was summoned to the practicalities of life by being informed that some gentlemen wanted to see him. He was notified of what had taken place to defeat the action of his Court, and was requested to issue a writ of assistance by which the Sheriff of Sangamon County could call a posse comitatus, if necessary, to give possession of the road to the Receivers. But the Judge thought it better to proceed regularly, and not take any belligerent position until a demand for possession had been made and refused. So he declined to do anything under the circumstances. The party returned to Bloomington; and Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Brown, Sheriff Horscheidt, and some railroad employes that Mr. Hinckley had brought from Chicago, took the next train on the Chicago & Alton Road—at 3 a. m. on Friday—for Springfield, to take possession of the road.

Arriving at Springfield, they proceeded to the general offices of the railroad, and surprised the janitor, who was engaged in his ante-daylight work of sweeping out, and the telegraph-operator, and took possession of the house. What occurred subsequently, after daylight, is better told in the affidavit of Mr. Hinckley, which was read in Court in this city yesterday afternoon. In this affidavit Mr. Hinckley swears that, on the morning of Nov. 28, about 6 o'clock, he, as Receiver under direction of the Court, by himself and agents, took actual and peaceable possession of the building where the chief offices and the depot of the railroad are located; that the chief telegraph office is also located there; that the operator in charge of the telegraph yielded possession of his instruments and line; that the janitor of the building gave up the keys; that he went into actual and peaceable possession of the telegraph-department, ticket-office, Auditor and Paymaster's office, without violence or objection from any one; that, while he was in such possession, and had been for three-quarters of an hour, John M. Palmer, one of the Solicitors of the Railroad Company, came into the building and disputed the authority of the Receiver, who produced the order of the Court appointing him, which Palmer read; that Palmer then notified O. M. Shepard, Superintendent of the railroad, who had just come in, that the Receiver had no right to the possession of any of the railroad's property; that Shepard then refused to deliver up any property; and Palmer then notified Shepard that he (Shepard) had the full authority, and ought, if necessary, to use sufficient force to eject the Receiver from possession; that Palmer and Shepard then notified the Company's clerks not to obey the Receiver, but to refuse to recognize his occupancy; that Shepard claims to hold possession by virtue of the letter from Palmer & Palmer and the telegram from Jewett; that Shepard stated he knew a Receiver had been appointed when he received Palmer & Palmer's letter; and he also stated he had no authority from Thomas A. Scott to take possession of the property; that, about 9 a. m., the Receiver was served with an injunction issued from the United States Circuit Court at Springfield, by Judge Treat, at half-past 8 the same morning, enjoining him and all other persons from interfering with Shepard's possession; that John M. Palmer assisted the United States Marshal in the service of this injunction; that afterwards the Receiver demanded of S. H. Melvin, George N. Black, and John M. Palmer, possession of the books and papers of the road, which they declined to give.

Mr. Hinckley held on to all he had, while Mr. Crawford, counsel, returned to this city on Friday afternoon's train. As soon as he arrived he went to the Circuit Court room, the Court being in session, and read to the Court the affidavit of Mr. Hinckley setting forth the facts just recited. He had scarcely concluded the reading when Judge Tipton said in a firm voice, "Let an attachment for contempt issue against John M. Palmer, John Mayo Palmer, S. H. Melvin, George N. Black, and O. M. Shepard." He also awarded a writ of assistance, directed to the Sheriff of Sangamon County, directing him to give the necessary assistance to Mr. Hinckley to enable him to take possession of the property of the road. This means a posse of half-a-dozen men, or the whole militia of the State, just as it may be required. The scene in the Court-room when the Judge gave the order to bring the parties before him for contempt of court was one of excitement. It looked like war. Groups of lawyers and spectators were seen in all parts of the room discussing the singular turn affairs had taken, and for some time the business of the Court was interrupted in its serenity by the commotion.

Opinions are divided upon the question of who has the rightful possession of the road; but there seems to be no division upon the question of John M. Palmer's contempt of court. He was the counsel of the delinquent Directors in the proceedings before Judge Tipton, and is now the counsel of Tom Scott and Jewett in resisting the possession of the Receiver. How he will justify such a course remains for him to show, and it will probably require more ingenuity than ordinary mortals possess. Whether Melvin and Black are in contempt, is not so certain.

It is claimed that, as the Trustees for the bondholders were not made parties defendant to the proceedings before Judge Tipton, they have a right to hold the road, and do not come within any contempt, and that, their occupancy having accrued before that of the Receiver, they have the legal possession. On the other hand, it is claimed that the bonds under which Scott and Jewett act are fraudulent and void, having been issued without the necessary authority; and that they, therefore, confer no power on anybody. This question of possession will soon come up for adjudication, and may possibly result in a personal conflict between the parties claiming possession. However this may be, the immediate thing on hand is the contempt-case of John M. Palmer and party. They will probably be brought to this city in this afternoon's train from Springfield, and arraigned for the offense. Much astonishment is expressed among the lawyers why Gov. Palmer should place himself in such evident contempt of the Court, and nobody can imagine how he will explain his position satisfactorily without being fined or imprisoned, or both. If the "contemptuous" come up in this afternoon's train, the court-room will be the scene of a legal drama never reached there before.

FIRES.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the extensive planing-mill of J. B. Livingstone & Co., in East St. Louis, and in the course of a couple of hours, the mill, a large lumber-yard belonging to the same firm, the wagon and cabinet shop of H. L. Durmm, the blacksmith shop of the St. Louis Transfer Company, and several small tenement houses were consumed. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000. About 2,500,000 feet of lumber was burned. Insured for $40,000, as follows: Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Williamsburg City, New York, $5,000; Penn Fire Company, $5,000; Westchester, New York, $3,000; National, Pennsylvania, $3,500; National, Missouri, $3,500; Tradesman, $3,500; Traders', Chicago, $2,500; Union, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Franklin, Wheeling, Va., $2,000; Kansas Fire, $2,500; Armenia, of Pittsburgh, $1,000; Great Western, New Orleans, $4,000. The planing-mill was valued at $12,000. No insurance.

At Independence, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 29.—Independence was visited with a disastrous fire last night, destroying Leytz's Block saloon, Bone & McCarther's cigar store, and Sooner's harness shop, together with several other business houses. The estimated loss is $10,000; partly insured.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—At the caucus of the Ohio Republicans to-day, a vote was had expressing the undiminished confidence of the entire delegation in Gen. Garfield, and the hope that he would be continued at the head of the Appropriations Committee.

In the regular Republican caucus to-night, Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, introduced a proposition looking to the abolition of the Appropriations Committee, as well as to the hitherto useless committees on expenditures in the various departments. His proposition was to give to the regular committees of the House the task of preparing the bills for appropriations, viz.: Foreign Affairs Committee to prepare the bill making appropriations for the State Department and the diplomatic and consular service; the Committee on Military Affairs to prepare the Army-Appropriation bill; the Committee on Naval Affairs to prepare the Naval-Appropriation bill, etc. Besides this, each committee is to be charged with the duty of following up former appropriations to see how they were expended. Mr. Coburn advocated his proposition with great force, but it was opposed by Messrs Dawes, and Wheeler, of New York, as not appropriate for consideration in a party caucus, and an adjournment was had without further action.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATING CAUCUS.

In the Democratic caucus to-night, Judge Holman, of Indiana, moved that no one should be supported for Speaker who had been involved in either the Credit Mobilier or the back-pay grab. After a heated discussion, the motion was defeated by a decisive majority, whereupon Holman and Sunset Cox withdrew. Subsequently, Fernando Wood made a speech, in which he disclaimed any responsibility for the back-pay and increase-of-salary law. On the first ballot for Speaker, Wood had 30 votes, Cox 20, and Robinson, of Illinois, 19. It was the understanding that Cox should receive Robinson's votes in the second ballot, but, as he had left the caucus, they were thrown for Wood.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Indiana Republican delegation were a unit in support of Col. Markland for Sergeant-at-Arms, but as he saw no chance of securing the nomination his name was not presented. Joe Dwyer had four votes in the Ohio Republican caucus last night instead of one, as telegraphed. To-day his support failed him, and his name was not presented. Munn and Ordway were the only candidates before the caucus. Sherwood, the nominee for House Postmaster, is a Michigan soldier, who lost a leg during the war, and is a deserving man.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The Republican caucus to-night was presided over by Representative Maynard. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, nominated Blaine for Speaker, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Orth nominated for Clerk, Edward McPherson, which was also thus indorsed. N. G. Ordway was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, receiving 117 votes, and his opponent, Munn, of Illinois, 49. Col. Markland, a prominent candidate in opposition to Ordway, withdrew in his favor. He was earnestly supported by the entire Indiana delegation. O. B. Buxton was nominated for Doorkeeper, the name of his opponent, Scanlon, being withdrawn before the ballot was counted. All these occupied the place for which they were to-night nominated. During the former Congress, Henry S. Herwood, of Michigan, was nominated for Postmaster, King, the present incumbent, declining to be a candidate. The next highest was ex-Representative Pierce, of Mississippi. The Rev. J. G. Butler, present incumbent, was nominated for Chaplain.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus in the Judiciary Committee room for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers of the House. William E. Niblack was President, and Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, was secretary. The following nominations for Speaker were made: Fernando Wood and S. S. Cox, of New York, and J. C. Robinson, of Illinois. On the first ballot; Wood received 30; Cox, 28; Robinson, 19; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, 1; and Lamar, of Mississippi, 1. On the second ballot Wood received 44; Cox, 22; Lamar, 1; Robinson, 1; Stephens 1; and Niblack, 1. Wood, having received a majority, was declared the candidate for Speaker. Other officers were nominated as follows: Clerk, George C. Webberburn, of Virginia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Rapp, of Wisconsin; Doorkeeper, Charles W. Ormbs, of Maine; Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Mohon, of Kentucky.

THE CREDIT-MOBILIER SUITS.

The Attorney-General will appeal the Credit-Mobilier suits from the decision of the United States District Court for Connecticut to the Supreme Court of the United States. The subject of action of the District Court will form a portion of the report of the Attorney-General, which will be ready on Monday.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Washington (Nov. 27) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the number of acres of land surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1873, was 30,488,132. The amount of public land disposed of during the same period was 13,030,606 acres. The number of Surveyors-General has been increased since 1863 from ten to seventeen; the number of land offices from fifty-three to ninety, and the amount of land annually disposed of from 3,000,000 to 13,000,000 acres. In regard to the operations of the Homestead law, the Commissioner reports as follows:

The demand for lands by actual settlers under the Homestead law continues very large. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, 31,246 preliminary entries were made, covering an area of 3,752,347.26 acres. The number of final entries were 9,894, being an increase in final entries of 4,115 over the preceding fiscal year. This law, with some slight amendments, would meet all the requirements and necessities of actual settlers, and I again respectfully renew my recommendation for a complete consolidation of all statutes respecting settlement rights into a general Homestead law. A bill for that purpose met with favorable action from both Houses of the last Congress, but owing to a slight amendment as to the time when it should take effect, by the House, on the last day of the session, in which the Senate had not time to concur, it failed to become a law. The selections certified for common schools during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to 76,909.17 acres, and for seminaries, 320 acres. The selections certified for agricultural colleges amounted to 15,976.21. The locations of agricultural college scrip by assignees of the States to which the same was issued reported during the year cover an area of 653,446.41. Since my last annual report, agricultural college scrip representing 240,000 acres has been issued to the States of Arkansas and Florida. This exhausts the amount which Congress authorized.

The records of the office show an aggregate construction of 2,278 miles of road, distributed as follows: In Michigan, 186 miles; Wisconsin, 89 miles; Iowa, 50 miles; Minnesota, 712 miles; Missouri, 97 miles; Kansas, 464 miles; Arkansas, 240 miles; California, 40 miles; Colorado, 245 miles; Indian Territory, 155 miles. Total, as above, 2,278 miles. Portions of the roads included in the foregoing report of construction were actually completed prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year. This report will be understood as referring more particularly to the official record of construction and to the acceptance by the proper authorities, the evidence of which has been received at this office since my last annual report, and consequently was not included therein. During the previous year the reports show a constructed length of 1,743 miles of road, a difference in favor of the latter year of 535 miles. The policy of extending aid to railroad enterprise by national legislation having been restricted by the caution of Congress during the last few years, the aggregate of definite location of new roads is not as great as in former years. The reports show the definite location of 323 miles during the fiscal year, of which 200 miles are of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the Territory of Dakota.

The following act of Congress was approved Feb. 18, 1873 (17 Stat., 465):

AN ACT in relation to mineral lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within the States hereinafter named deposits or mines of iron or coal be, and they are hereby, excluded from the operations of an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," approved May 10, 1872, and said act shall not apply to the mineral lands situate and being within the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and that said lands are hereby declared free and open to exploration and purchase according to the legal subdivisions thereof, as before the passage of said act; and that any bona fide entries of such lands, within said States, since the passage thereof, may be patented without reference to the provisions of said act.

Previous to the date of said Mining act of 1872, lands containing deposits of iron ore were disposed of for cash at private entry the same as agricultural lands. The language of the Mining act, however, is so comprehensive as to justify the belief that it was the intention of Congress to include iron ore among the mineral deposits to be disposed of under its provisions. Congress by subsequent legislation appears to have placed this construction upon the act.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Street Railroad System of Chicago.

Where the Cars Run and at What Times.

Statistics as to Number and Pay of Employes.

What it Costs to Run a Car and the Profits of a Trip.

Detailed Information Concerning the Management of the Roads.

Growth and Progress of the Omnibus Lines.

Number of Buses and Employes, Rates of Fare, Etc.

A preference for any other means of locomotion rather than pedestrianism is a distinguishing trait of American character, which will probably account for the superiority which all their machinery for traveling possesses over that of other countries. Perhaps the first thing that strikes a foreigner on his arrival in the United States, is the comfort and elegance of its railway cars and steamboats. The next thing that surprises him is, that these qualities are not a special luxury to be acquired at rates placed purposely high, in order to insure that selectness with which the aristocrat desires to surround himself, but are for the people, and attainable at popular prices. Americans of all classes will have ease and comfort, if possible, and never object to paying a little extra to have some elegance in addition. They are fond of pedestrianism, in other people. When a "noble Lord," on the now-a-days essential American tour, is announced by the New York Jenkinses as a prodigious pedestrian, who walks five or six times from his hotel to Central Park and back by way of an appetizer before each meal, they read the item in their morning *Herald*, and conclude that, whatever other qualities he may lack, he must have a good pair of legs. Then they finish breakfast, spend a nickel on the car which carries them comfortably to their place of business, and thank Providence that they are not endowed with an appetite which needs so terrible a bodily effort to bring it up to time on the three daily occasions when the promptings of its still small voice are so pleasant to listen to.

THE AMERICAN'S JOY.

The pet means of locomotion in America is the buggy. Give us a young, well-to-do American, seated in a light-built, brightly-burnished buggy, with a pretty American girl by his side, and a dashing pair of three-minute bays in front, and we have as perfect a picture of content and happiness as can be found the world over. This fondness for "horse and buggy" induces many men, in the larger cities, to live on the outskirts, within a decent driving distance, and helps greatly in the development of their suburbs.

THE POOR MAN'S CARRIAGE.

But there are vast numbers in all cities to whom the keeping of the modestest little turnout in the world is a thing their income does not permit of. Yet they live in the country if they wish, or just in that happy mean between town and country, where all the comforts of the former can be had with all the fresh air and delights of the latter, and for them is in readiness, every few minutes, a handsome, comfortable carriage, drawn by a team of excellent horses driven by a careful driver, none the less acceptable because unliveried, and which is ready to take them to their place of business, some three miles away, for the trifling consideration of a nickel a head, children half-price, "the latter required to make their own change."

It is needless to say that the carriage referred to is the institution commonly known as a street-car, which has during the past eighteen years become so popular with the American public. New York was the first place in which the system of street-railways was tried, and in the course of a year or two later Chicago made the experiment, which at once proved successful. Since then, the rapid growth of the city has induced an equally rapid growth of city railway lines, and the four routes, with ten miles of track, of 1858, have grown into the twenty odd routes and fifty odd miles of track of to-day. Chicago, the greatest railway city of the world, is particularly well adapted to the successful operating of street-car lines. Built on the prairie, its roadways present no steep hills to torture the car-horses, which, jogging along the level plain, at a rate seldom exceeding five miles an hour, with an easy-running car gliding behind, are among the happiest of their species in the world. What the street-cars have done towards developing the outskirts of Chicago, it is hard to tell. One of the first things done by a young married man who is beginning to make money in Chicago, is to hunt up a corner lot in one of the outlying districts near to the street-car which takes him to his business. He invests in a lot or two, if he has the money, builds him a home, and settles down as a member of that class of the community which is the backbone of our city, whose business interests are in the city proper, but whose homes are away off, where on one side the prospect is roofs and steeples, on the other green or snow-covered prairie, and an occasional pioneer homestead. Such a man's moving to and from business every day, counting in the extra trips when he visits the theatre or the concert, need not cost him more than between $40 and $50 a year.

PROFITS OF CHICAGO STREET-CAR COMPANIES.

This is a small sum, but so great is the number of these contributions that the present financial condition of the car companies is of a nature that must gratify their stockholders. The West and South Side lines pay handsome dividends of from 15 to 18 per cent per annum, and the North Side line, although the fire was a severe stroke, is fast recuperating, and promises to be a paying concern again before long.

INTERESTING STATISTICS COLLECTED.

Within the past few days a TRIBUNE reporter has devoted his spare time to gleaning such information with regard to street-cars as might prove interesting to the public. At the same time he took in the "gentlemen of the opposition," the stage-drivers, a class of men whose accommodations are, especially when one is in a hurry, by no means to be despised. From both street-car company officials and stage proprietors, he gathered an ocean of interesting facts, which he has condensed into readable shape. The managers of the different car companies gave information very similar in nature. The rates of pay to employes, the proportionate number of horses and cars to length of line, and other essential points, were found to be pretty much the same on all lines. The elasticity of the cars was no less remarkable on one road than on another, all of them having been proved capable of containing over 100 customers, and still having room for the proverbial "one more."

Many of the street-car managers think that steam could be used with good effect instead of horses, but none of them are prepared to say that there is a locomotive yet invented which could be used without frightening horses. As soon as this is done, the introduction of steam upon our roadways and the presence of cars which will carry the citizens out to Western avenue, or Lincoln Park, or the southern suburbs in fifteen or twenty minutes, will be hailed with joy by thousands.

THE SOUTH SIDE ROADS.

LOCATION OF LINES.

The Chicago City Railway Company has authority by its charter to lay tracks anywhere on the South Side where permitted by the City Council, and the number and length of tracks is greater than in either of the other divisions of the city. Their lines start from the corner of Lake and State streets, and run over double tracks as far as Eighteenth. Here the Indiana avenue line branches off. At Nineteenth street, the Archer avenue line strikes out for the classic haunts around Bridgeport. At Twenty-second street, the Cottage Grove avenue cars turn off, a part running only to Twenty-fifth street, and the remainder going on to the city limits, where the steam dummy takes passengers as far as Hyde Park. The State street cars proper stop at Thirty-fourth street, and there a line of two-horse cars goes miles of single track belonging to this Company is about twenty.
on the Stock Yards. The whole number of

CARS IN USE.

The number of cars used by this Company is 164, of which 55 are Cottage Grove avenue, 52 State street, 21 Indiana avenue, 20 Archer avenue, 10 State and Madison, 2 Stock Yard, and 4 Hyde Park. The last-mentioned cars, are drawn by the dummy engine, and are heated with stoves.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock of this Company is $1,250,000, and the yearly receipts are not far from $500,000. The value of the stock has been as high as 180, though the price has been badly affected by accidental causes, such as the epizootic of last year, when all the cars were taken off, except such as were drawn by the dummy engines. The company lost only 35 horses, out of 700.

THE EMPLOYES AND WHAT THEY DO.

There are 325 men in the employ of this Company at the present time, about 75 having been discharged since the panic. There are many different occupations represented on the pay-roll, there being conductors, drivers, stablemen, starters, time-keepers, receivers, hill-boys, track-layers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and painters. The Company does all its own work in repairing and painting its cars, and shoeing its horses. There are twelve blacksmiths, six carpenters, and six painters constantly employed on the Company's work. At present, all the cars are successively overhauled and repainted. The State street and Cottage Grove avenue cars are receiving a different coloring, which adds to the brightness of their appearance, and makes them more easily distinguishable.

COST AND MANNER OF RUNNING CARS.

The wear and tear of cars is greater than would be supposed. A set of wheels and boxes must be replaced every year, and the cars themselves are continually requiring patching, painting, and general tinkering. They also require a coat of varnish once a year, and, in general, the wear of cars amounts to 15 per cent.

The cost of running a car with one horse is $9.60 per day, and with two horses $12.50 per day. This includes all expenses, and it will thus be seen that the dividends upon the stock must be large. In addition to the regular cars, there are fifteen trip cars on the Cottage Grove line, and the same number on State street. These commence running at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and go off about 9 o'clock, commencing again at 4 o'clock, and going off at 11 o'clock at night. The very lowest that any car averages for a day, even under the most favorable circumstances, is $2.00 per trip, which would leave a clear profit of $4.40 per day for the single cars, which, making seven trips per day, and $1.50 for the double, though as the latter average more than $2.00 per trip, the earnings of each are undoubtedly about equal.

COLLECTION OF FARES.

On none of the cars of the South Side line are there conductors to take up the fares, and on the Archer avenue cars alone are there any conductors at all. [The "crosstown" cars, from Twenty-second street to Union Park, being partly under the control of the West Side Company, have regular conductors, who turn in all their fares collected on Madison street to the West Side company, and all taken up on the run from Madison street to the southern terminus, to the South Side corporation. At the corner of Madison and Clark streets, where these cars turn off, a time-keeper is stationed, who receives the little slips from each conductor, going West and South. These slips contain two rows of numbers, one of which is supposed to be punched out for each fare. At the end of the day, the conductor must turn in an amount of money to correspond to the total number of holes in all his cards. On the other cars of this line, there is a cumbrous box at the front of the car, into which the passengers are supposed to drop their nickels or tickets. This system dispenses with the conductor, and makes the Company dependent upon the honesty of the public, rather than upon that of one individual. While there are many persons who make it a practice to ride free if possible, the saving in wages and in stealage is very great, and the Company have no desire to return to the old plan. The driver is furnished with change in sealed envelopes, having the sum in each distinctly printed upon the face.

PERCENTAGES OF DRIVERS.

In addition to his duties as driver and change-maker, he is required to perform that of conductor to the extent of seeing that the passengers pay their fares into the box. This duty is made a part of the driver's interest by giving him a percentage upon the receipts of his car, instead of paying a fixed salary. This percentage is made to vary according to the season of the year, it being so arranged that he shall receive about $2.50 per day. At night, on passing ing the Superintendent's office on State street, near Twenty-first, the collector unlocks the box, empties the contents into a bag, which is then tied up, numbered with the car number, and sent into the Treasurer's office. The packages of change are made up in the Treasurer's office by a number of young ladies, whose skill and accuracy in counting and sealing up the money is remarkable. A tin box holding $50 in packages containing from 10 cents up to $2 is given to each driver in the morning, and he must return that amount, either in cash or in the original envelopes, at night. On Archer avenue, the cars have conductors who sit in a glass case at the rear of the car, to make change and see that every passenger pays his fare.

HOURS OF LABOR AND RATES OF PAY.

The hours of labor for drivers and conductors are longer than in any other business in the city. A day's work is never less than thirteen hours, and is often as high as seventeen. The men eat their meals on the cars, and occasionally get a drink at the ends of the line. In cold weather their life is very hard, and it is not to be expected that a very efficient class of men should seek the place. Neither is it surprising that conductors should sometimes forget to turn in all the money collected. They receive from $1.75 to $2.50 per day, and are liable at any time to be discharged on the complaint of the driver, starter, receiver, or any passenger. A reform in the matter of hours, has been suggested, but while the Companies can get fourteen hours' work for ten hour's pay, they are not likely to reduce their profits out of regard for the feelings of their employes.

THE HORSE QUESTION.

The number of horses owned by the South Side Company is 761, of which 170 are kept in the State street stables, corner of Thirty-fourth street; 361 are in the State and Twenty-first street stables, and 230 in the Cottage Grove stables. Each driver has his own gang of horses which he drives exclusively, but does not take care of, all such work belonging to the stablemen. On the long lines each horse makes three round trips in two days, and thus averages about 20 miles per day.

The wear and tear on horses is very great, and a horse soon breaks down, unless he is quite hardy. All green, country horses, on first coming to the city, are attacked with a sort of acclimating sickness, and consequently their use for a month or six weeks is always lost. It is considered the safest plan to buy young horses, not over six years old, and, after two years' work, to sell them. They are then in pretty fair condition, have not begun to break down, and bring a fair price. In no other way can a company, using many horses, avert a large loss on their horse account.

The horses of the South Side Company eat 1,200 tons of hay yearly, and each one requires fifteen pounds per day of ground oats and corn, mixed in equal quantities. The drivers on the Cottage Grove avenue line have five horses each, and make seven trips per day; on the State street line they make nine trips; on Archer avenue, eight; and on Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street line, ten trips each.

HILL-HORSES

are used at the corner of State and Eighteenth, State and Twenty-second, and Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. They simply hitch on to the heavily loaded cars in going up the inclines, and around the curves. It will be seen that such an assistance is necessary when it is remembered that a car weighs a ton and a half, and that a heavy load of passengers will add from two to two and a half tons. Each stableman has charge of fifteen horses, taking the entire care of them, except the feeding. This is done by seven experienced feeders, who do nothing else.

SHOEING.

The shoeing of the horses is an important item. Twelve blacksmiths are kept for this and other smithy work. During last summer the Goodenough shoe was exclusively used by this Company, but they are now forced to abandon it for winter use. These shoes are worn out, on an average, in twenty-one days. In winter the common three-cork shoe is resharpened once a week. This is necessary, to enable the horses to keep their footing on the icy streets. In some cities, it is customary to salt the tracks to melt the ice, but it is a barbarous custom, which soon destroys the feet of the horses, owing to the intense cold it produces. In this city it is only done at the curves and switches, where it is absolutely necessary. The Company owns, and keeps running by day and night, when required, five snow-plows of the most approved description, so that it is seldom that a complete stoppage takes place by reason of a snow-storm.

The dummy line to Hyde Park runs every even hour from the city limits, and leave Hyde Park at every half-hour, except Sunday, when the times are reversed.

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been two improvements in cars lately attempted by this Company. The fireless locomotive was given a trial on the dummy track, and found to work quite successfully, in summer, but it is not thought probable that it can keep up its pressure sufficient in cold weather to make the whole trip. The locomotive is simply a large boiler, with a small, single, direct-acting engine. A supply boiler at the end of the line, fills the locomotive boiler with superheated steam at a pressure of 180 pounds, which, on the run of six miles, is reduced to 35 pounds.

The other invention is one of most importance to horse-car companies. The great strain upon the horses, is due to the frequent stoppages, after which the horse must start the whole dead weight of the car and the load of passengers. The mere drawing strain after the car is started, is not much, hence anything which will make the car start easily, is of considerable importance to the Company. A very simple and cheap arrangement for relieving the dead pull has been patented by Nelson J. Wilkinson of Kalamazoo, Mich., and when one or two improvements have been perfected, it will be adopted on all the cars of this Company, and probably of all the others. There is a combination of two levers and a ratchet, on the front axle, by which the horse turns the wheel one-quarter around, before he draws directly on the car. This gives a start of about two feet, and the car is started with just one-fourth the power necessary without the patent starter.

PEACE AND QUIET TO BE PRESERVED.

As a whole, the arrangements for public convenience on the lines of this Company, are quite satisfactory with some trifling exceptions. They run cars every hour during the night on State street and Cottage Grove avenue, and their dummy train runs as late as 11 o'clock. In order to maintain quiet in their cars the following general order has been issued, accompanied by one from the Superintendent of Police of the city:

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, Superintendent's Office.
General Order No. 20.]

If any person shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, by using profane or obscene language, violating public decency, intoxication, or smoking, on any car belonging to the Chicago-City Railway Company, it will be the duty of the driver or conductor in charge, to summon a police officer, and if, after placing his hand on the shoulder of such passenger, and requiring him to leave the car, he refuses or resists, to request the officer to remove him, in accordance with the annexed order.

CHARLES B. HOLMES, General Superintendent.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, Office of General Superintendent.
General Order No. 45.]

The police force are hereby instructed that, it will be their duty whenever any person shall be guilty of disorderly conduct upon a street-railway car arising from any attempt of a conductor or driver to enforce any lawful rule or regulation of such Railway Company in relation to passengers, to arrest any and all persons guilty of such disorderly conduct, and to take them before the Police Court, the same as in all other cases where arrests are made for disorderly conduct.

By order of the Board of Police,
ELMER WASHBURN, General Superintendent.

The foregoing is to be posted in all cars, as soon as the frames therefor are completed, and it is to be hoped that it will have a good effect.

THE WEST SIDE ROADS.

ROUTES AND TIME SCHEDULES.

The cars of this Company run over six different routes on 20 miles of rail.

The best paying of these lines is that from the corner of Lake and State streets along Madison to Western avenue, the cars running on which making the trip in 36 minutes. The first car leaves Western avenue at 5:45 a. m., and the last car leaves the corner of Lake and State streets at 11:45 p. m.

Next in importance is their Randolph street line, the cars on which run from the corner of State and Randolph west to Western avenue, making the trip in 38 minutes. The first car leaves Western avenue at 5:45 a. m., and the last car leaves the corner of State and Randolph at 11:48 p. m.

The cars of the Milwaukee avenue route run from the corner of State and Randolph west to Halsted street, up to Milwaukee avenue, and along that avenue to North avenue, making the run in 36 minutes. The first car leaves the corner of Division street and Milwaukee avenue at 6 a. m., and the last car leaves the corner of State and Randolph at 11 p. m.

The Halsted street and Blue Island avenue cars run from the corner of Lake and State streets to Madison, west on that street to Halsted, south on Halsted and Blue Island avenue to Henry street, making the trip in 33 minutes. The first car leaves Henry street at 6.02 a. m., and the last car leaves the corner of State and Lake at 11 p. m.

The Clinton street cars run from the corner of State and Randolph streets west on Randolph to Clinton, south on that street to Van Buren, west on Van Buren to Jefferson, and south on Jefferson to Meagher street, near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight depot, making the trip in 32 minutes. The first car leaves Meagher street at 6:00 a. m., and the last car leaves the corner of State and Randolph at 11:00 p. m.

The Van Buren street cars run from the corner of State and Randolph streets west to Fifth avenue, south on Fifth avenue to Van Buren and west on Van Buren to Ogden avenue, making the trip in 40 minutes. The first car leaves Ogden avenue at 6:00 a. m., and the last car leaves the corner of State and Randolph at 11:00 p. m.

The backbone of the Company is the Madison street line, whose cars are always well filled, and frequently crowded with passengers, and the rapid growth in all parts of the West Side, gives ground for faith in a betterment upon even this comfortable state of affairs.

ALL-NIGHT CARS.

If there is one improvement which could be suggested on this line, it is that the cars run all night, at intervals of an hour, as is done on the South Side. When it is remembered that Madison street is the central channel for West Chicago travel, and that at a low computation 2,500 West Siders work at night in the city, it will be seen that the regular running of night cars would be at once a great boon to the public, and a source of additional profit to the Company. The probability is, that within a month each of the cars going west would carry at least $4 worth of passengers.

THE BRIDGE-TENDERS.

The greatest trial undergone by the passenger on the Madison street car, is that caused by the strange and unaccountable perversity of the Madison street bridge-tender. If it be true, as was once remarked by the venerable Weller, that the keepers of turnpikes are those whose lives have been a series of disappointments, and who take to "pike-keeping" as a means of revenge against their more fortunate fellow-men, what a succession of failures must the lives of our bridge-tenders have been, and how fearful a vengeance they are wreaking every hour of the day. But the chief torturer of them all is the Madison street bridge-tender, and it is in that most interesting period of the day known as dinner-time, that he indulges in his most fiendish freaks. At 10 minutes to 6 o'clock, when, poetically speaking, a gentle zephyr from the West bears to the nostrils of about 300 weary wenders of their homeward way the fragrance of joint, steak, and cutlet, as they sit in half a dozen street cars on, or approaching, the hill which leads to the bridge, the bridge-fiend sees afar to the south the smoke of an approaching propeller. To make sure of spoiling 300 dinners he sounds his bell, and in the course of 10 minutes the propellor passes upwards. Just as she goes by he discovers in the vicinity of Van Buren street bridge another propeller moving southward. He smiles and waits; the passengers wait too, but they do not smile; they swear. Half a dozen more vessels pass each way, no more appear in sight, and the arch-fiend is obliged to go round at his end of the pole and let the passengers over. There is no doubt that this man is the most plentifully anathematized individual in the community. Even members of the Committee of Seventy have been known to stretch a point and objurgate him roundly in oaths of the purest and most potent Anglo-Saxon. What peculiar mischief the miserable man is engaged in during the winter months is not definitely known.

THE ROLLING STOCK.

It can easily be understood that the equipment of a company with so many different routes, aggregating such a length of line, is on a very large scale. The number of horses which the Company owns is not less than 846, which are stabled in five barns, situated, respectively, on Western avenue, Blue Island avenue, where a fine new barn is building, Van Buren street, Jefferson street, and Milwaukee avenue. The horses on these lines all work in pairs, and many of the teams are very handsome indeed, and bear evidences of good care and grooming. Their average value is $140 each. The rolling stock of the Company consists of 157 cars, and the usual complement of snow-plows, etc. The cars are of various makes, but at present the Company is getting all its rolling stock from the manufactory of Canda & Co., of this city, whose work they consider equal to any brought from the East.

PAY OF EMPLOYES.

The track, when laid down upon the street, is estimated at about $15,000 per mile for a single track. The principal running expenses are, of course, the wages of employes and the feed of the horses. The average number of men employed by this Company is about 380. The following are the rates of wages paid to different classes of hired men. Conductors, of whom from 100 to 120 are employed: For eleven hours' work, $1.75; for fourteen hours' $2.40; for sixteen hours, $2.62. Drivers, of whom there are an equal number with the conductors: For eleven hours, $1.62; for fourteen hours, $2.40. Carpenters, $2.75 per day; painters, $2.75 per day; blacksmiths, $3 per day; barnmen, $1.50 per day; trackmen, from $1.62 to $1.87 per day; harnessmen, $50 a month; and watchmen (who also attend to the car-lamps), $55 per month. The feed of the horses is a very considerable item, each horse eating, per day, about 14 pounds of feed, which costs $18.50 per ton.

THE DAILY RECEIPTS.

The receipts have to be large to offset the heavy expenditures entailed by the payment of the various employes and the keep of the horses, and the figures show that they are. The total number of cars in use at one time, on the West Side lines, is eighty-five, no less than 900 round trips being made in a day. The total average number of passengers carried each day in the cars of this Company is not less than 36,000, making the daily cash proceeds average $1,800, and the average of each round trip $2.00.

THE TRIALS OF A CONDUCTOR.

The life of a conductor on the West Side lines is full of unrest and trepidation. They are obliged to observe a number of strict rules with regard to the starting of their cars, to their action on approaching the bridges and other points of the line, and the making of time, decapitation being the dreaded result of a disregard of these points. What the secret charm which belongs to the life of a West Side car-conductor really is, is a matter difficult to determine. His home is the street-car, the house where he sleeps seeing him but a few hours each day. His meals he eats sitting in his wandering dwelling when the car is at the westernmost end of the line. The driver keeps him company, sitting in the shifting seat which hooks on the front rail. Silently but swiftly they devour the contents of their tin pails, the last drop of cold coffee is engulfed, and the coat-sleeve is for the last time drawn across the mouth for cleansing purposes, when the conductor remarks pathetically to his companion, "Well, Bill, its about time we started for Chicago." The driver takes up his position without a word, the conductor jerks away at the bell for about half-a-minute, to signify his intention of departing, and the quickly-fed employes start for Chicago.

One of the greatest trials of a conductor's existence is to have just in front of him a slow-going country vehicle, with an apparently deaf driver. The gong is sounded in the most impatient manner, yet the imperturbable rustic refuses to hasten his horse. As a last resort, the driver has to take the matter in hand, which he does energetically, driving the car-pole into the slow-moving wagon and nearly pitching its occupant into the street. The West Side lines are, take them altogether, very well managed in all their departments, the steady jog of 4½ miles an hour is well sustained, and but few difficulties are ever observable between passengers and employes.

The capital stock of the Company is $1,250,000. It is a favorite in the local market, and is held by shareholders at 160, and before the panic was only procurable at about 200. The President of this line is Mr. W. H. Bradley, the Clerk of the United States District Court; the Superintendent, Mr. George L. Webb; the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. William H. Ovington.

THE NORTH SIDE ROADS.

THEIR PATRONS.

The North Side line of street-cars is to a large extent dependent for its passengers upon the German element of the city's population. These easy-going, comfort-loving people prove good customers, and help the road make up its yearly income. But besides these, there is a very large native population on the North Side who patronise the cars fully. In the summer-time the business of this line is greatly increased Sundays and holidays, by the attractions held out to citizens of all sections by Lincoln Park, with its swarded slopes and artificial lakes, its menagerie, which has no mercenary proprietor, and its cosy summer-houses. In the winter the sacred concerts at the Turner Hall, with lager beer and wine accompaniments at the usual tariffs, also augment somewhat the Company's business. The cars of this line are, as a rule, well equipped, and drawn by very fair horses.

THE SCHEDULES.

The following are the different routes traveled over, and the time of going and coming:

The Clark street and City Limits route is the back-bone of the line. The cars on this road run from Clark street bridge to the old City Limits, in 36 minutes, beginning at City Limits at 6:14 a. m., and closing with a trip from the bridge at 11:14 p. m. Graceland cars, connecting with the Dummy at City Limits, leave Clark street bridge at 6:38 a. m. and every subsequent hour, except 12:38 p. m., until 6:38 p. m.

The Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street cars run from Clark street bridge north to Division street, west on that street, to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee street, and north on it, to Centre street, making the trip in 30 minutes. The first car leaves Centre street at 6 a. m., and the last car leaves Clark street bridge at 11:11 p. m.

The Chicago and Clybourn avenues cars run from Clark street bridge north to Chicago avenue, west on that avenue to Larrabee street, north on that street to Clybourn avenue, and northwest on it to Clybourn place, making the run in 36 minutes. The first car leaves Clybourn place at 6 a. m., and the last car leaves Clark street bridge at 11:45 p. m.

The Sedgwick street and North avenue cars run from Clark street bridge north to Division street, on that street to Sedgwick, and along it to North avenue making the trip in 24 minutes. The first car leaves North avenue at 6:17 a. m., and the last car leaves Clark street bridge at 10:55 p. m.

The Lincoln avenue cars run from Clark street bridge on Clark street to Centre street, west to Lincoln avenue, and northwest on that avenue to City Limits, making the trip in 36 minutes. The first car leaves City Limits at 6:08 a. m., and the last car leaves Clark street bridge at midnight.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The President of the line is Mr. V. C. Turner, the Superintendant Mr. M. A. Squiers, and Mr. H. M. Towner was the Secretary-Treasurer for some years, but he died a few days ago, and his duties are being performed by Mr. H. Crawford. The number of employes on the road are as follows: Conductors, 40; drivers, 40; grooms, 31; blacksmiths, 5; carpenters, 4; painters, 1; harness-makers, 1; trackmen, 10. In the office eight men are employed. The Company has two barns, one on the corner of Clark and Elm streets, the other on the corner of Clybourn place and Clybourn avenue. In these are stabled 307 horses, running in value from $100 to $150. They are very well cared for, their feed averaging about thirteen pounds a day of bran, corn meal and cut hay. Each horse runs from eighteen to twenty miles a day, and no day off is allowed, save in case of sickness or lameness, which, as they are driven only at a rate of about three and a half miles an hour, does not frequently happen.

The rolling stock consists of thirty-seven cars, made by Stevenson, of New York, at a cost of from $1,000 to $1,200 cash, and a couple of dummies, which run on the Graceland road. The iron horse which pulls the car over this line is somewhat faster than the others, accomplishing its two miles in fourteen minutes, or at a rate of eight and one-half miles an hour. The average daily yield in the summer time from the thirteen trips run by each car from Clark street bridge to its western terminus and back, is from $18 to $25. In winter it is somewhat less.

THE CONDUCTORS

on this road are, generally speaking, well contented with their lot, and are polite and attentive to passengers. Their pay is from $1.75 to $2 per day, according to length of service and trustworthiness. The average length of service of the conductors is very near six years, though there are men on the road who have been engaged at work since the laying of the track, nine years ago. The main essentials of a good conductor are a decently polite manner to passengers, a memory that never fails, as to who has and who has not paid fare, and what street different passengers get off at, an eye that is ever on the look-out for persons wanting passage, and an absolute horror of "knock down." This is, and has been, since street-cars first began to run, the great bugbear of Presidents, Directors, Superintendents, and shareholders. Various preventives have been tried by different companies. In Boston, a street-car conductor is obliged, in penalty of dismissal, to bring in a certain amount of money every day sufficient to guarantee a handsome dividend at the end of the year. Whatever they make over and above this amount they are permitted to

"KNOCK DOWN,"

and the privilege is invariably taken advantage of. In some of our lines, passengers are left to take care of themselves without the attentions of a conductor, and a box is placed behind the driver (who is supposed to have eyes in the back of his head. to distinguish fare-bilkers from droppers), in which the nickel is allowed to fall after the manner of those which swell the hidden and mysterious wealth of a missionary box.

The paradise of the disciples of "knock-down" is the West Side line, where the only check on the conductor is the making of a hole in the card he carries, with a punch as silent as Rafferty when interviewed by a reporter, and which the dexterous knocker-down can, with the aid of legerdemain make to look as if it were punching, while it is not, in a manner that is perfectly astounding to the uninitiated But on the North Side line the perfection of conductor-checking is reached with the aid of the registering bell punch, a useful and elegant little machine which, with one gentle pressure of the conductor's palm, punches a hole in the card, retains the stubs, registers the number of fares taken, and rings a bell. When a passenger, who pays his nickel, fails to hear the gong sound, he may know that the knock-down process is indulged in and, if he feels so inclined, can make it hot for the unjust conductor. The North Side Superintendent considers it next to impossible for a conductor to retain fares without almost immediate detection through the registering bell punch, whose cost price, at wholesale, is $1.503. It is quite a common thing for the managers of the road to receive anonymous letters, accusing conductors of dishonesty, but excepting in cases where suspicions have already been entertained, such communications are left unnoticed. In cases where suspicions have been aroused, the person accused is watched by detectives, or "spotters," as the conducting fraternity call them, who soon "spot" any irregularities, and report accordingly.

EFFECTS OF THE FIRE.

The present strong financial condition of the North Side Car Company is due mainly to the extremely economical way in which it is managed. It has had much to strive against within the last few years. During the earlier part of its existence the cars of this company had a very fair quote of passengers, but the fire, which has proved a boon to the West and South Side lines, has done this one a damage which it will take years to get over. After the fire, it was found that miles upon miles of the track were nearly destroyed, and it took some time to hammer the distorted rails into shape again, and replace them. When this was completed, and the cars began running, the thoroughness of the cleaning out which the fire gave the North Side became apparent. Hardly any passengers were to be found on the cars. This has greatly improved since then, but the North Side has to be thoroughly rebuilt before its street-cars can begin to present as animated an appearance as those of the districts whose lines were benefited by the calamity of 1871. There is no doubt that there are better times in store for the North Side Company. The districts its lines run through are fast recovering, and a fare-paying population is accumulating which will, in the near future, help the Company to pay handsome dividends. The laying of their track across Clark street bridge and its connection with the South Side line, thus opening a grand trunk north and south line from city limits to city limits, will doubtless shortly be accomplished, and, in the end, add to this Company's revenue.

THE STAGE LINES.

STAGES IN OLDEN TIMES.

Before the introduction of the street-railway system, the popular means of transit was the old-fashioned stage. The oldest inhabitant hardly loves to dwell upon the memory of these conveyances. There were but one or two lines in those days, and, compared with them, the stages of to-day are as the Pullman palace car alongside of that in which westward-bound emigrants make their overland journey. One line ran from the lake shore to the "Bull's Head," a building which to-day, under the dignified title of the Washingtonian Home, is devoted to the cure of drunkards. The running of stages on this route was very uncertain. Notwithstanding that the lowest fare was 10 cents, the faintest appearance of a coming shower or approaching snow-storm was the signal for a stoppage of running all along the line. Another set of stages ran from the State street bridge to Twelfth street, and these drivers were as delicately constituted as those on the other line.

THE STAGE-DRIVER OF TO-DAY.

Whatever be the faults of the present stage-driver, he cannot be accused of being afraid to brave the elements. On the contrary, he is, perhaps, the man of all others in the city who faces fair weather and foul with equal good grace. Nothing daunts him. Early in the morning he is at his post ready to start off in front of the first car, and late at night he is found picking up fares, many of them miserable beings who grumble at the extra 5 cents charged on account of the lateness of the hour. There is no guard overhead to shield him from the pelting rain or the driving snow, or save him from the scorching sun in the dog-days. From the tin box by his side, his benumbed fingers make correct change in the coldest weather, when the passenger is not green, and when he nears the barn after the last trip at night he is found to be "chipper and sassy," although in the course of five hours he has to face the weather again. The business of stage driving is not as profitable as that of running street-cars. The wooden pavements are not favorable to pleasant riding, and, unless they are in a hurry, most persons prefer the street-car, so that, although they run temptingly in front of the cars, they are often allowed to pass by disregarded. The stages of the South and North Sides are better patronized than those which run in the West Division.

The city lines of omnibuses were never as profitable or as well patronized as the horse-cars until since the fire. Previous to that time they demanded high rates of fare, which only could be afforded by those of comfortable means, and besides, the distances run were very short, compared with the car lines.

SOUTH SIDE LINES.

On the South Side the large amount of travel to the extreme south part of the city caused by the destruction of so many dwelling-houses north of Twelfth street, gave abundant support for two stage lines on Wabash avenue. These were the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, commonly known as the Z. I. P. line, and W. H. Young's line. They put the fare down to 5 cents, increased the number of stages, and ran in continuous competition to each other until they made Wabash and Prairie avenues resemble race-courses, and caused a raise in the rates of life-insurance for every resident on those streets. They extended their lines in all directions, and ran from Union Park, on the West Side, as far as Thirty-first street on the South. The result was probably a loss to both lines, and lately Young's line has been wholly withdrawn, giving, practically, a monopoly to Pratt. In consequence, there has been an increase in the rates of fare to 10 cents per trip, and a considerable diminution in the speed of the stages. One line runs from Lake street down State to Adams, and on Wabash to Twenty-ninth street. The other follows the same route as far as Sixteenth street, where it turns off to Indiana avenue, thence by Twenty-second street to Prairie avenue, running as far as Thirty-first street. If a little better time were made they would be all that could be desired.

Z. I. P.

The People's Omnibus and Baggage Company was regularly chartered by the State in due form, and, in 1867, the charter was bought by the Z. I. P. line of stages, and the organization of the Company was perfected. The capital stock is $100,000. It does no baggage-hauling, however, being only a stage line. The stages used by it, of which there are forty, are the handsomest in the city, costing from $900 to $1,200 each. A patent ticket-box is used, invented by Mr. Pratt, the founder of the line, and the driver does not receive fares at all, except when some stranger, not observing the notices posted up, gives his fare to the driver, in which case it may safely be said that the latter forgets to drop it into the box. The Company has not purchased any horses since August 1872, but has lately added ten new stages. The wear and tear on stages is about 10 per cent, so that it is necessary to keep a number of workmen, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, and harness-makers, constantly engaged in repairs. The total number of employes, including drivers and stablemen, is eighty.

Among the improvements introduced by this Company, are the patent sled-runners, which can be attached to each wheel in a few minutes, making, in snowy weather, a sleigh out of a four-wheel stage. These are the invention of Mr. Z. I. Pratt, who has also taken out a patent for an improved light for omnibuses and lantern for stable use. Candles are used instead of kerosene, and with more satisfactory results. They not only give as good a light as the ordinary lantern, but require no trimming, very little cleaning, and are so safe as to lower the rates of insurance on stables where they are used.

RATES OF FARE.

The rates of fare were recently changed, as previously stated, to 10 cents for a single trip, but 20 tickets were sold for $1. It was soon found that some regular travelers over the line were getting their rides free by resorting to a piece of sharp practice. This line uses the patent ticket-box, as in the horse-cars, the driver only handling money when making change, which is given in sealed envelopes. The sharp customers who had provided themselves with tickets at the rate of 20 for a $1, would sit close to the box, and, instead of putting in the transient traveler's 10-cent scrip when passed up, would slip in a ticket and pocket the scrip. The fare is now the same for single trips, but only 15 tickets are sold for $1.

WORK OF DRIVERS.

The drivers of the stages work about fourteen or fifteen hours, and receive generally $2 per day. They have to get their meals in the brief stop at the end of the line. They either have their meals brought to them, or board in one of the boarding-houses near Twenty-ninth street. They are expected to make ten trips or more every day, but should they make less they receive pay at the rate of 20 cents per trip. There are two classes of stages used, seating twelve and fourteen passengers respectively, the former weighing about 2,400 pounds and the latter 2,700. Each driver has either three or four teams, which are driven by him exclusively. His work consists only in driving, the horses being attended to by the stablemen, who receive $1.50 each per day.

THE RUNNING TIME.

The first stage in the morning leaves Thirty-first street at 7 o'clock, and the others follow at intervals of four minutes on the Wabash avenue line. Only fifteen stages run on Prairie avenue, and their time is every five minutes. The last stage at night leaves the corner of Lake and State streets at 10 o'clock. The time of making the trip on Wabash avenue is one hour, and one hour and twenty minutes on Prairie avenue. This line runs a part of the way on Indiana avenue on account of the absence of wood paving on Prairie avenue between Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets.

Trip stages are those which run only part of the day, commencing early, and going off at about 10:30 o'clock; they recommence at 3:30 o'clock, and run until about 7 o'clock. There are eight of these, and on Saturday they begin at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to accommodate people going to the matinees.

There are a number of stages detailed for the theatres every night, and the drivers take turns on these, receiving extra pay for this work. The fare on these stages after the theatres are out is 25 cents.

On Sundays the first stage starts at 9 o'clock, and the usual number is put on, but all but the trip stages are withdrawn after church services are over.

THE PROFITS.

The omnibus drivers have the worst time of any of their kind, being more exposed than the car-drivers, and receiving less pay. They take out with them each morning a tin-box containing change to the amount of $29.50. This amount they must have on deposit with the office as security. The change packages contain change for various amounts from 15 cents to $2, but a ticket is placed in each, to represent ten cents, that being the rate for a single fare. Since the ticket system has been started, about 70 per cent of the receipts have been in tickets, very many residents on the avenues having laid in a supply at the reduced rates. It is stated that the receipts during the winter months have never equaled the expenditures in this city, except the winter after the fire.

THE HORSES.

The horses used by the stage lines are not, as a rule, as powerful as those owned by the horse-car companies. They cost about $125 each on an average, and the wear and tear is about 15 per cent. They are fed chopped hay, and equal parts of ground oats and corn. The P. O. & B. Company owns 300 horses, using about 300 tons of hay yearly, and about three and a half tons daily of corn and oats. The manure, bedding, &c., is hauled to the lake front for filling in summer, and the gardeners about the suburbs haul it away in winter.

THE LINCOLN PARK LINE.

The North Side was once served only by horse-cars, but before the fire a line was put on, which did a thriving business, though not of the most elegant character. The stages were rather clumsy and rough in finish, and the horses were of the kind that didn't dare to stop lest they should fall down.

Messrs. A. & P. Ragor had been running a line on Canal street for two years, and last May, the North Side having been withdrawn, they put of a line of stages from the corner of Madison and Clark streets to Lincoln Park. The lines on Canal street and North Clark street are now owned by Mr. A. Ragor alone, and they are both in a first-class condition.

The Lincoln Park line starts from Van Buren street, and runs on Clark to Chicago avenue, thence to Wells street, and out Wells to Lincoln Park. The first stage leaves the Park at 5:50 o'clock in the morning, and the others follow at intervals of 4 minutes. Thirty minutes are required for the trip to the southern terminus, and twelve trips are made daily by each stage. The last stage at night leaves Van Buren street at 10:45 o'clock. Two trip stages are put on night and morning, making one trip each. These are driven by extra drivers, who are waiting for a regular "sit," and they receive 20 cents per trip. No regular theatre stages are run, but the last two stages wait as long as practicable for the theatre folks, and take them at regular rates.

CANAL STREET.

The Canal street line has been running four years, and has continually increased in size. The start was made with six or seven stages, and there are now twenty, beside the other twenty put on the Lincoln Park line. They start at 5:45 o'clock in the morning, from the corner of Halsted street, run down Canalport avenue to Canal street, then to Kinzie, across the river to Clark street, and stop at the corner of Clark and Michigan streets. They run every four minutes and make the half trip in thirty minutes. In all, ten round trips are made daily.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

On both these lines, the fare is 5 cents or twenty-four tickets for $1. The Canal street stables are near the viaduct across that street, and the Lincoln Park stables are at the corner of Wells and Eugene streets. There are about 350 horses in use on both lines, equally divided between the two stables. Their average weight is 1,000 pounds, and their average cost from $100 to $110. Each driver has four teams for his exclusive driving, but, as in other stables, the stockmen take care of the horses. In all, Mr. Ragor employs 104 men. The drivers receive $2 per day, and the stockmen $1.66. He employs his own blacksmiths for shoeing in the Canal street stables, but not on the North Side.

WEST SIDE STAGES.

Stage travel is not so popular on the West Side as on the South or North, and yet the stage-proprietors cannot complain of a lack of patronage. One of the largest of these West Side stage companies is that of Stanhouse & Hart who run fourteen stages on their Milwaukee avenue line and twenty on their Lumberman's line. The Milwaukee avenue stage starts from the corner of Lake and State streets, runs along Randolph to Halsted, Halsted to Milwaukee avenue, and along that avenue to Robey street. The Lumberman's line starts from the corner of Lake and State and runs as far as the corner of Archer avenue and Halsted street. Kolb's line of stages, consisting of 13 of the long pattern, with no seats on top, run along Randolph and Lake to Western avenue. Keigher, Korf & Co. run a line of 15 stages from the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph along Desplaines street, Milwaukee avenue, and Indiana street to Robey. Besides this line there are 14 independent stages which run over the same route. There is no regular line of stages on Madison street, but the lack is made up by about 23 independent stages, no four of which are owned by a single proprietor. They vary considerably in appearance, comfort and speed, and the running of a regular line of reasonably fast stages along this route would prove profitable. On Blue Island avenue the Brickmakers' line does a very good business, its stages running from the corner of State and Madison streets to Halsted, and along Halsted and Blue Island avenue to the corner of Twenty-second street. The traffic on this route is shared by an independent line. A new line has recently been started by R. Harington, which runs from the corner of Madison and State streets along Madison Clark and Adams streets to Ogden avenue.

POLITICAL.

Resignation of United States Senator Casserly, of California—His Probable Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The following letter was received this afternoon:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28, 1873.
Hon. Newton Booth, Governor of California, etc.:

SIR: I hereby resign my unexpired term in the Senate of the United States as Senator for California, this resignation to take effect immediately, so that the State Legislature, which meets on the 1st of next month, may fill the vacancy. As my intimate friends in the Senate and elsewhere well know, I have long desired to withdraw from that body, and at the same time to withdraw wholly from politics and political life. My public duties on both sides of the continent have demanded of me, and have received, so much attention as to greatly impair my health, and compel me to neglect my private affairs. The latter consideration is not a controlling one, but the condition of my health is such as to lead me to seriously doubt my strength to discharge the arduous duties of a Senator from California. I have deferred carrying out my desire till the present time, when both objects may be accomplished at once, and when the Legislature just about to meet may elect my successor. Very respectfully,

E. CASSERLY.

Mr. Casserly led the majority of his party here in opposition to the railroad monopoly, but that majority is in minority in the Legislature, and might not have been able to effect his re-election in a triangular contest with Booth on one side. The general opinion is that his resignation will operate favorably for Booth, and disastrously to the schemes of the railroad interest as laid by Billy Carr, their chief political agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—It is believed amongst politicians that ex-Gov. Haight, Anti-Railroad Democrat, will be elected for the unexpired term of Senator Casserly, and that Booth's prospects are assured by Mr. Casserly's resignation.

SALT LAKE.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young Starts on Her Crusade Against Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 29.—Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, left yesterday for the East on her mission against Polygamy. Her departure several days before the time fixed is stated by her friends to have been caused by the fact that she had thought efforts would be made to prevent the fulfillment of her intention. She will speak in New York and Washington.

—A Bedford county, Pa., girl has challenged a man to wrestle with her for the championship of the State.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Grand Opera in English.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
JENNIE VAN ZANDT, ZELDA SEGUIN, JOSEPH MAAS, THEODORE HABELMANN, WILFORD MORGAN, WILLIAM CARLTON, HENRY PEAKES, G. F. HALL, EDW. SEGUIN, W. H. TILLA, ANNIE STARBIRD.
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
Monday—Lucia di Lammermoor—KELLOGG.
Theodore Habelmann, Wm. Carlton, G. F. Hall, Annie Starbird, etc.
Tuesday—Martha—KELLOGG.
Joseph Maas, G. F. Hall, Edw. Seguin, Mr. Bartleman, and Mrs. Seguin.
Wednesday—Rigoletto (The Fool's Revenge).
Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Joseph Maas, Henry Peakes, G. F. Hall, etc.
Thursday—Faust—KELLOGG.
Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Habelmann, Carlton, Peakes, etc.
Friday—Maritana.
Saturday Evening—Fra Diavolo.
Grand Matinee on Saturday—KELLOGG.
Reserved Seats can be obtained at the Box Office of Hooley's Theatre. Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2.00, according to location.

Special Notice.
The Sale of Reserved Seats will be transferred this morning to Box Office of Hooley's Theatre.

The Kellogg Opera Librettos.
The only Correct Edition for sale at Hooley's Opera-House, and at no other place.

GRAND CONCERT,
For the benefit of the Organ Fund of St. Mark's Church, At Carr's Academy, 727 Cottage Grove-av.,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3, '73.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
1. Piano Solo..
Prof. Frank Rohner.
2. Song—"Thinking of Thee"....................Blumenthal
Mrs. T. E. Stacy.
3. Song—"It is Enough"—Elijah..............Mendelssohn
Mr. Fritz Foltz.
4. Song—"Gretchen um Spinnarde"..............Schubert
Mrs. O. K. Johnson.
5. Schumann Quartette..................................
Messrs. Bird, Williams, Hale, and Tilden.
PART SECOND.
1. Piano Solo..
Prof. Rohner.
2. Song—"The Storm"..............................Hullah
Mrs. Johnson.
3. Song—"Days are Sweet and Long" Mrs. O. L. Seaverns
Mr. Foltz.
4. Song—"Where is the Little Gipsey's Home?"...Levey
Mrs. Stacy.
5. Quartette..
Schumann Quartette Club.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL.
CAMILLA URSO CONCERT TROUPE,
Consisting of Camilla Urso, Violin Virtuoso; Edith Abell, Soprano, late of Richings English Opera; Tom Karl, Tenor, of the Parepa-Rosa Opera; J. R. Thomas, Baritone, August Sauret, of Paris, Pianist, and Frederick Leuer, Director, will give one grand concert only,
ON TO-MORROW NIGHT, DEC. 2.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Box Office and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.
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Carnival of Fun! Houses Crowded! To witness the farewell performances by the world-famed
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
And her Mammoth Musical and Comedy Company, Every evening and Wednesday Matinee,
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
Introducing the Dancing Quakers, Nursery Rhymes, and Musical Selections. Seats may be secured six days in advance. Thursday, Dec. 4—ALADDIN, with fresh novelties. Secure your places and avoid the rush.

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MONDAY, DEC. 1, EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE,
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SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLOS.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

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Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
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THE TWO B'HOYS; or, Children of the Period.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

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Last week of HARRY LINDEN. The Beautiful Drama, entitled
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York,
Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

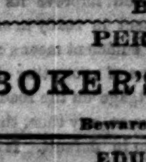
GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note, made by Elisha C. Sprague to the order of Le Baron B. Colt, said note being for the amount of $2,000, dated May 12, 1873, and due six months thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and whereas there was deposited the following collateral security for the payment of said note: Six notes made by Emily R. Jewell, two of said notes being for $225 each, dated April 22, 1872, due in one and two years, respectively, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, the four other of said notes dated Nov. 11, 1872, one for $1,500, due four years from the date thereof, one for $500, due four years from the date thereof, one for $500, due five years from the date thereof, one for $500, due five years from the date thereof, and all of said four notes bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, all of said Jewell notes secured by two trust-deeds of the said Emily R. Jewell, dated April 22, 1872, and Nov. 11, 1872, respectively, upon the following described property: Lot numbered 7, in Block numbered 7, in Cushman's Subdivision of Block numbered 4, in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, being in Chicago, Ill., and known as No. 369 Dayton-st.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Palmer & Colt, No. 94 Washington-st., Room 17, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1873, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the collateral security above mentioned.

LE BARON B. COLT, Legal Holder of Said Note.
PALMER & COLT, Attorneys.

SCALES.

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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
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M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Little Nell and the Marchioness."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "Lucia di Lammermoor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Sinbad the Sailor."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Harry Linden. "Waiting for the Verdict."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "The Two B'hoys." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THANKS TO THE TIMELY DISCOVERY OF MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, the hearts of many parents have been made glad by witnessing the beneficial effects which this remedy never fails to produce during the critical period of teething.

SUITES OF ROOMS HAVE BEEN MADE A FEATURE of "The Windsor," New York, and may be had on application by mail, telegraph, or express. With private dining-room attached, no gentleman's city residence can be more elegantly fitted than some of the suites Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee offer for the patrons of their grand hotel.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 1, 1873.

All the members of the Reform Cabinet of Canada have been re-elected to their seats in Parliament, in the recent elections. The Hon. Mr. Cartwright, the Finance Minister, the only one to whom any opposition was made, has been re-elected by a majority of 808 over his competitor.

Secretary Robeson is convinced from a close examination of the survivors of the Polaris that Capt. Hall came to his death from purely natural causes, and that he was treated skillfully and tenderly during his illness. The Secretary pays the unfortunate explorer a high tribute. The cruise of the Polaris was the most successful of all the attempts which have been made to penetrate the frozen recesses of the North, and Capt. Hall's intelligence and zeal have added greatly to our geographical knowledge of the Arctic region. His death is a irreparable loss to science and navigation.

The Secretary of the Navy reports in his Department 165 vessels, carrying 1,269 guns, 13 less than last year. Of these, 48 are iron-clads, with a total of 121 guns. An addition to this force will be made in the completion of the eight sloops of war authorized by the last Congress and now being built, and of six live-oak vessels which are in various stages of construction. The estimates for the next year are about $20,000,000. Our naval force, the Secretary says, is inadequate for a nation of the responsibilities and pretensions of the United States, which is inferior in its equipment to any respectable naval power.

The Hon. Eugene Casserly, of California, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. The reason which he gives therefor in his letter to Gov. Booth is that his public duties have demanded so much of his time as to seriously impair his health. In withdrawing from the Senate he means to withdraw from all public and political life, and devote himself to his private affairs, which have been somewhat neglected. Senator Casserly took his seat in the Senate in 1869. His resignation will, it is believed amongst the politicians of California, improve Gov. Booth's Senatorial aspirations.

One great cause of the recent panic, the Comptroller of the Currency says in his annual report, was the almost criminal intimacy between the banks of New York and the stock speculators of Wall street. The speculators were accorded so extensive favors on demand loans as to encroach seriously on the ability of the banks to deal with legitimate business men, and to involve the banks too deeply in their insecure transactions. If the banks would overcome their disinclination to unite, and would join in a legitimate and cautious mode of business, they would do more to improve the financial condition of the country than Congress could effect with its legislation.

For so magnificent a criminal as Tweed to be subjected to the minute degradations recorded in the dispatches this morning, and herded with the petty offenders who are consigned to Blackwell's Island, makes his punishment terrible indeed. He stole millions of dollars, and betrayed great public trusts, and must think himself entitled, in all fair dealing, to the rank of a felon, and the eclat of a cell in the State's Prison. He loses all the dignity that attaches to a great crime when he is sent, for misdemeanor only, to the County Jail, where vagrants and sneak-thieves, and midnight-brawlers expiate their mean offenses. Yesterday he was sent to the Island, his hair and beard were shaved off, a striped "larceny suit" put on him, and he was locked into a common cell, like a vulgar Police-Court convict. In response to the usual question he gave answer that he was a "statesman," and had "no religion," as might have been expected from such an occupation.

The Credit Mobilier suits which have been before the United States Court at Hartford, Conn., having been dismissed, will now be taken to the Supreme Court on appeal, although it is intimated that there is little prospect that the latter tribunal will reverse the decision. The lower court dismissed the cases upon the ground that the damage to the Government by the Credit Mobilier frauds was too remote to make the United States an interested party. The object sought by the Government in compelling the stockholders to pay up their stock was to protect the second mortgage and improve its security, but if the Government is really in earnest in this matter, it has a sufficient means of protection, a sure means of protecting itself. It holds the second mortgage on the road, which it can proceed to enforce at any time, the interest on it having long been in default. It should be added that the security is diminishing with every day's delay.

The Chicago produce markets were generally lower on Saturday, with less doing in breadstuffs. Mess pork was active, and 12½@25c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $12.87½@13.00 cash, and $13.87½@13.90 seller January. Lard was active, and ⅛c per lb lower, closing at 7⅝@7¾c cash, and 7⅞c seller January. Green hams were quiet and unchanged at 7¼@8c per lb. Boxed meats were easier, at 4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c for short ribs, and 6⅞c for short clear. Dressed hogs were quiet and unchanged, at $4.75 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and irregular, closing at 89@89½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and 1@3c lower, closing at $1.06⅞ seller December, and $1.08⅞ seller January. Corn was quiet and 1c lower, closing at 45½c cash, and 46½c seller January. Oats were quiet and 1¼c lower, closing at 33⅝c. Rye was more active and easier, closing at 69½@70c. Barley was quiet and 1@3c higher, closing at $1.38 for No. 2, and $1.00@1.01 for No. 3. Hogs were fairly active, with sales at about Friday's prices—closing easy at $4.00@4.35. Cattle and sheep were dull and unchanged.

The Hon. Charles B. Farwell has delivered his opinion upon the question of war with Spain, to a representative of the New York *Herald*. Mr. Farwell said: "It will drive all other questions, such as the Panic, the Salary-Grab, and the Credit-Mobilier frauds, out of the public mind, and, by giving the Administration the support of all patriotic citizens, enable it to maintain itself in power." There is nothing particularly original in Mr. Farwell's view of the effects of a war with Spain, but the extreme candor with which he expressed it is refreshing, to say the least. He is the only Congressman or Republican politician who has thus far spoken right out in meeting, and acknowledged that the party needs a war in order to cover up its misdeeds, and thereby maintain itself in power. Mr. Farwell is correct in his assertion, but his frankness in making it is a quality for which we have never before given him proper credit.

THE WAR ENDED.

The war with Spain has come to an abrupt termination. The sense of Senor Castelar and Secretary Fish and the friendly counsels of the European Governments have produced an agreement which is highly satisfactory and honorable to all parties. The Virginius is to be delivered to the custody of the United States, immediately, and all the surviving passengers and crew of the vessel to be restored to the United States. On the 25th of December, the Spaniards are to salute our flag, unless, in the meantime, Spain shall satisfy the United States that the flag was improperly borne on that vessel, and that she had no right to the American flag or papers. If Spain can do this, then the salute is to be omitted. If it shall prove that the Virginius had no right to carry our flag or papers, then the United States shall prosecute the vessel and the surviving parties for violating the laws, and Spain is to prosecute those of her authorities who may have violated law or treaty.

This is a thoroughly sensible and practical settlement. It is an agreement to settle the question *upon the basis of the actual facts*, as they may be found to be. It is honorable to both parties, and as satisfactory as it can possibly be made under the circumstances. It omits the war, or rather begins the war by a treaty of peace, disposing of all the questions in controversy. If the Virginius was not an American vessel lawfully carrying our flag and bearing our papers, then we have no more right to demand reparation for her capture than if she were a British vessel. Without establishing that fact we could make no lawful demand on Spain, and war would be wanton aggression. If we do establish that fact, then Spain makes all the reparation that could be fairly asked of her. Thus we have a sensible agreement to first ascertain the facts, and then settle the case accordingly, without firing a gun or building a ship, or killing a man. All this is eminently wise, and in accordance with the spirit of the age. While it will be a grevious disappointment to the brokers in blood who are clamoring for war at any price, and will crush out the hopes of hundreds of army and navy contractors, it will prove to be an impressive lesson to Spain and to the Cuban authorities. It will teach them that they cannot escape responsibility for illegal acts, and will show them the universal horror in which Spanish-American brutality is held by civilized mankind.

JUDGE TREAT'S INTERFERENCE.

The latest bulletin from Springfield reports the Receiver appointed by Judge Tipton in full possession of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, having been placed in possession from one end of the road to the other by the Sheriffs of the several counties, armed with writs of assistance. This morning it is possible that the war may be renewed, and fresh proceedings instituted in the United States Court. It has doubtless struck the public as somewhat strange that Judge Treat should have issued an injunction to restrain the execution of process from a State Court. Ever since 1793, the law of the United States has prohibited such a proceeding. That act reads: "writs of *ne exeat* and of injunction may be granted by any Judge of the Supreme Court in cases where they might be granted by the Supreme or a Circuit Court; but no writ of *ne exeat* shall be granted unless, &c., . . . nor shall a writ of injunction be granted to stay proceedings in any court of a State." This law was amended subsequently by giving District Judges the same power on the same conditions. The Supreme Court of the United States in numerous cases has recognized and affirmed this prohibition of interference by injunction with the process of State courts. As a general proposition a Federal court has no power to issue an injunction to stay the process of a State court. In many cases both courts have concurrent jurisdiction, and where persons and property are liable to seizure or arrest by the process of both, the court which first attaches has the preference. In the case of *Peale vs. Phipps*, 14 Howard, it was decided by the Supreme Court that a Bank Receiver appointed by a State court in Mississippi, held the assets of the bank as the agent and Receiver of the court which appointed him, and that the property of the bank, in legal contemplation, was in the custody of the court of which he was the officer; "and while it thus remained in the custody and possession of that court, awaiting its order and decision, no other court had a right to interfere with it, or wrest it from the hands of its agent, and thereby put it out of his power to perform his duty." The suit instituted against such Receiver in the United States Circuit Court, was dismissed by the Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction. In *Taylor vs. Carryl*, 20 Howard, the Supreme Court say:

> A limited number of cases exist, in which a party sued in a State court may obtain the transfer of the cause to a court of the United States, by an application to the State court in which it was commenced; and this court, in a few well-defined cases, by the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789, may revise the judgment of the tribunal of last resort of a State. In all other respects, the tribunals of the State and of the Union are independent of one another. *The courts of the United States cannot issue an injunction to stay proceedings in any court of a State.*

The suit pending in the Circuit Court of McLean County was brought by certain persons against the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company. In that suit the Messrs. Palmer were attorneys for the defendants. The Court, upon hearing the case, appointed a Receiver for the Company, and issued the process to put him in possession. Two days after that order the Messrs. Palmer brought suit in the name of Scott and Jewett, Trustees, against their own clients (the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company), and Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, granted an injunction restraining the Receiver already in possession from interfering with the possession of the Trustees. The complainants in this last cause being different from those in the State court, Judge Treat may have felt that he was authorized to interfere. But the enjoining of parties to a suit is a very different thing from enjoining a Receiver who holds possession as the *agent of the court*, his possession in fact being the possession of the court that appointed him. Judge Treat, therefore, has put his court in the attitude of sueing the Circuit Court of McLean County—a proceeding that is only equaled in novelty by Gov. Palmer sueing his own clients, and seeking to have the road taken away from them. As counsel for the Trustees, Gov. Palmer now claims that the road should be taken from the Directors, whose possession and custody he defended a few days before in the State court. The case as it now stands is *Treat vs. Tipton; The United States District Court vs. the McLean County Circuit Court*,—the latter Court, in the person of the Receiver, being in possession of the road, and its authority recognized by all the officers. As bearing upon this controversy between Judge Treat at Springfield and Judge Tipton at Bloomington, the following paragraph from Kerr's treatise on Receivers, may not be inappropriate:

> When the Court has appointed a Receiver and the Receiver is in possession, his possession is *the possession of the Court*, and may not be disturbed without the leave of the Court. When the Court has taken possession of property by its Receiver, if any one, whoever he be, disturb the possession of the Receiver, it holds that person as guilty of a contempt of court, and liable to be imprisoned for that contempt. The Court will not allow the possession of its Receiver to be interfered with or disturbed by any one, whether claiming paramount to or under the right which the Receiver was appointed to protect. A man who thinks he has a right paramount to that of the Receiver, must, before he presumes to take any steps of his own motion, apply to the Court for leave to assert his right against the Receiver. . . . . .
>
> The Court requires and insists that applications should be made to it for permission to take possession of any property of which the Receiver has taken or is directed to take possession. The rule is not confined to property actually in the hands of a Receiver. The Court will not permit any one, without its sanction and authority, to intercept or prevent payment to the Receiver who has been appointed to receive, though it may not be actually in his hands.

This seems to be the law in the matter of Receivers, and any proceedings by Judge Treat must, in fact, be against Judge Tipton through the Receiver appointed by the latter. It is not likely that the persons interested in this discreditable swindle upon the inhabitants whose bonds were issued to help build the road will abandon the fight so long as anything can be done to defeat the ends of justice.

We publish elsewhere the official papers upon which Judge Treat's injunction was issued. There is no evidence in those papers that Thomas A. Scott, one of the Trustees in the case, and upon whose authority the action was taken, was ever consulted in the premises. His co-Trustee, Mr. Jewett, of Columbus, Ohio, sent one telegram. How Mr. Jewett could take steps independently of Mr. Scott, so as to give a cause of action for Judge Treat to base an injunction upon, is an unsolved mystery.

THE BEECHER-BOWEN MATTER.

It is high time that the mysterious Beecher-Bowen scandal was settled. It has been persistently kept before the public in a variety of ways, for several months past, and, although almost numberless letters and statements have been made, and comment by the public press in all parts of the country has been very free, yet nothing definite is known of the truth of the charges against Mr. Beecher, started by Mr. Henry C. Bowen, and nothing official even concerning the nature of the charges. The charges which are floating about, based partly upon rumor and partly upon printed statements by irresponsible parties, or undisguised enemies of Mr. Beecher, so long as they are left unsettled by some official action, are calculated to prejudice Mr. Beecher in the eyes of those who do not know him, and there are plenty of envious and uncharitable people ready to seize upon any charge and use it to his detriment. There is one thing morally certain: somebody in this affair is a scoundrel. Either Mr. Beecher has been guilty of a dereliction which unfits him to be the spiritual guide of Plymouth Church, or any other church, *which we do not believe*, or Mr. Bowen is guilty of making groundless charges with an unworthy purpose in view. It is time, therefore, that either Mr. Beecher or Mr. Bowen should be made to show his hand. If there is no truth in the scandal, let it be stopped at once, for it is both offensive and injurious, and let Mr. Bowen be properly punished. If there is any truth in it, then let it be known, also, and let Mr. Beecher be punished.

When these charges were first bruited abroad, there was a general and very natural expectation that Plymouth Church, of which Mr. Beecher is pastor and Mr. Bowen a member, would investigate the scandal. Plymouth Church, however, acting upon the suggestions of Mr. Beecher, has declined to do anything of the sort. This attitude of the church, which it unquestionably had the right to assume, under the broad and democratic organization of Congregationalism, has brought up a side issue, which is likely to create considerable sensation and discussion in the denomination. The gist of it is that the Clinton Street Church, Rev. Dr. Buddington, and the Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. Dr. Storrs, have moved in the matter to discipline Plymouth Church in some sort because it refuses to discipline itself. At the meeting of the Plymouth Church, which adopted resolutions to maintain its independent ground by the large vote of 504 to 25, Mr. Beecher stated the position of the Church very concisely, as follows:

> There were different views of Congregational polity. Plymouth Church stood for one. Was it their duty to give it up—to surrender it? It was their duty to maintain it, "for the sake of all the churches around us, which we wish to see built up on the broadest democratic construction of Congregational church fellowship." What is Congregationalism? "It answers more nearly than anything else to our ideas of democratic township government, more nearly to good neighborhood among equal or like families. It is simply the association of men by covenant of some sort or other in worship and in Christian helpfulness, and Congregationalism does not give to the churches gathered together any ownership in or over its members. It does not give to the neighboring churches, certainly, any ownership or anything allied to it between one church and another. Congregational churches stand then, exactly, for principle, on the ground on which twenty families living in the same neighborhood stand, who are respectable, who interchange visits with each other, who, when they are called upon, give each other counsel and advice, but never feel themselves at liberty by the tenure of friendship to intrude upon one another, or to dictate to one another what shall be their domestic and internal policy. The Brooklyn Baptists or Presbyterians had exactly as much right to meddle with their internal affairs as the Brooklyn Congregationalists. Advice? Yes. Dictation? No. "When they come to us and say, The manner in which you are keeping house in your family is not agreeable to the people in our family, on that I feel disposed to say, Gentlemen, if you don't like our housekeeping, don't come here."

Of the soundness of this position in the abstract, there is no doubt, and we do not see how either Dr. Storrs or Dr. Buddington can attack it without violating the essential spirit of Congregationalism and uprooting its very foundation. If Plymouth Church desires to manage its own affairs, in its own way, there is not a line or syllable in the Congregational polity to prevent it from so doing. In fact, the very attempt of the other two churches to interfere shows that their Congregationalism is not as orthodox as that of Plymouth Church, but as Mr. Beecher himself says, is of the New England type, "showing the effects of its early twist towards Presbyterianism." Of the abstract right of Plymouth Church to take this democratic position there can be no doubt. Of the advisability of it, however, there may be a question, since many people will be disposed to regard it as an attempt to evade the real issue, and as evincing an unwillingness to have the scandal investigated, for fear of the effects upon the church.

There is, however, as it seems to us, a way of getting at the bottom of this scandal. So long as Plymouth Church says Mr. Bowen shall not be investigated as a member of the Church, there is no power on the part of the other churches to enforce it, and no outside body can take cognizance of it without a violation of the spirit and letter of Congregationalism; but there is a shorter and more direct route to the accomplishment of this result. Mr. Bowen is a Trustee of the Congregational Union, and that body can take cognizance of the matter and of Mr. Bowen as a Trustee without reference to Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher, or anyone else. Plymouth Church would have no more to do with it than Drs. Storrs and Buddington have to do with Plymouth Church. If Mr. Bowen has been slandering his pastor in the atrocious manner indicated, he is not fit to be one of the Trustees of the Congregational Union, and the Union cannot retain him in that position without giving some degree of sanction to his charges. Such an investigation is due to Mr. Bowen, and would either clear up his character or Mr. Beecher's in very short metre.

THE CUSTODY OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

A few weeks ago there came a revelation from Albany, N. Y., that there had been a defalcation in the State Treasury. Since then the whole business has been investigated, and it appears that the public money as received by the Treasurer was deposited by him in several banks in Albany. The State Treasurership is a political office, the incumbent rarely ever attending to business personally, and the details are left to subordinates. Among these subordinates was one C. H. Phelps, who, in the absence of the Treasurer, and the protracted illness of the Deputy Treasurer, received the money paid into the Treasury, and made the deposits in the several banks. His books showed his receipts, and the pass-books of the several banks showed the deposits with them. He, however, kept another book which stated the amounts deposited by him. On July 31, 1873, the bank-books showing the deposits agreed with the Treasurer's receipts. During the month of August Phelps charged the Treasury with $200,000 received, and credited it with a like amount deposited, but he did not make the deposits. Indorsing the drafts received by the Treasury "Pay to ——— ———, Esq., State Treasurer, per C. H. Phelps, Cashier," he sent them to New York, where they were cashed, and passed to his private credit. In the month of September he stole in like manner $101,771.89, making an aggregate of $301,777 taken by him in two months. The discovery, when made, was purely accidental. Phelps at once fled. In the course of the investigation it appeared that there had been no comparison of the books in the Treasury, showing the amounts deposited in the banks, with the books of the banks for a year and a half, and that this neglect was habitual, extending back for several years. It would seem that Phelps used the State money to gamble in stocks, and was caught by the panic, and probably lost every cent of it.

In the City of Pittsburgh, the City Treasury has in like manner been plundered. It seems that a certain amount of city bonds, duly signed, but never issued, belonging to the water fund, were in the custody of one of the subordinates. This subordinate had a personal intimacy with the Cashier of one of the banks. In some way, this Cashier induced the city officer to lend the bank a portion of these bonds, which the Cashier at once sent to Philadelphia and hypothecated for $225,000. Just before the panic, he got another batch of the bonds, and on these he raised a comparatively small sum of money. The Cashier then departed, the bank closed, and there the matter rests,—the city having $500,000 bonds out for which it has received no consideration.

An investigation into the affairs of one of the counties in Ohio, a few days ago, revealed the fact that all of the four successive Treasurers last in office have gone out defaulters. All over the country there is a general consternation at the defalcation or maladministration of offices in which public money is kept. All this arises from the loose public morality prevailing on this subject. Political parties have done all in their power to swell the profits of certain offices, especially treasuryships, and then made it a rule that Public Treasurers should furnish the means to run the politics of the locality. The regular and ordinary salary of such an office is not more than a competent and honest man ought to get, but the opportunities for a profitable use of public money is the grand temptation. In Iowa and Minnesota there are notable cases where the State funds were loaned out and lost. In 1857, when the panic of that year struck the Western banks, it was discovered that the money which ought to have been in the State Treasury at Springfield, was loaned out all over the State, and largely to banks in St. Louis. The matter was hushed up "for the sake of the party," and eventually the money was got back, the State Treasurer being forced to resign. Where the State money was when the panic of 1873 began we do not know, but assume that it was in the State Treasury, and that such a thing as lending it out to banks would not be tolerated by the high public sentiment which prevails at Springfield. The only safe plan for State and municipal governments in the custody of public money is the sub-treasury system. The City and County and State Treasurers ought to be compelled to keep the public money in a place of deposit, disconnected with any bank or other institution. Each should be his own banker, receiving his money over the counter, keeping the same in his own vault, and paying the same out in cash. Then a half-hour's investigation would discover any defalcation; the money would be there to be counted, or its absence would require an explanation. There would be no fortunes made out of the office of Treasurer, but there would be less risk of defalcation or loss. The temptation to speculate being cut off, a responsible Treasurer would take means to protect himself and the Treasury too. There can be no safety in the administration of public money so long as public sentiment approves the policy of Treasurers using this public money for their personal profit. The only way to break up this use of public money for the profit of the officers is to establish a Treasury with vaults and locks, and require the money to be kept there, under penalty of imprisonment.

Another archeological discovery has just been made at York, England, the results of which go to show that there is nothing new under the sun. This was an old Roman cemetery, in which, among pottery, bronze ornaments, coins in great number, shattered statuettes, and children's toys, was found the skull of a young woman containing a false palate of very thin gold, showing that there were very skillful dentists in that day. Another noteworthy feature was the discovery of blocks of stone, about twenty inches by ten, which can have served no other purpose than that of marking the places of interment, thus showing that headstones are not of modern invention, as has been generally supposed. A very beautiful inscription was found upon one of the coffins, which is very touching, both for its brevity and tenderness. It is on a coffin which contains the remains of Simplicia Florentina, a child of 10 months, the daughter of a soldier of the famous Sixth Legion, and is only the two words "Animæ Innocentissimæ;" but they throw a flood of light upon little Simplicia, that most innocent soul, who lived 1,600 years ago, the daughter of the stern old Roman soldier of the Sixth Legion.

The people of England are evidently not accustomed to seeing speeches in print before they are delivered. Mr. Baxter, a member of Parliament, found himself in an awkward predicament, recently, owing to the premature publication of an address to his constituents. He was about to commence his address when one of his audience, a flax-dresser, called attention to the extraordinary fact that his address was published in the local paper of the previous day, and had, therefore, been read by his constituents. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Baxter commenced, but was soon interrupted by a bill-poster, who was anxious to know how it was that the speech appeared in the paper "with cheers, loud applause, and everything else," when, as the bill-poster innocently remarked, Mr. Baxter could not have been certain that he would be received with applause. The last shot was a hot one, and had the effect to break up the meeting, Mr. Baxter retiring with the remark that it was an awkward affair. No one will be disposed to deny that Mr. Baxter was right on that point.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* nominates Elihu Boanerges Washburne for the Presidency.

Arie Van Dalen, President of the Coles County (Ill.) Farmers' Association, announces, in a letter to the Charleston *Courier*, that the quarterly meeting of the Association will be held on the 5th inst.; and suggests action upon the following subjects:

> The advisability of framing, supplementary to our Constitution, a platform of straightforward principles, well-defined, broad, wide, and strong enough for any and every honest, sensible man whose every interest is identified with ours to stand upon it, without proscription of his vocation or place of residence.
>
> On account of the unsettled condition of the finances of the country, and the consequent ruinously low prices offered for our grain, hogs, and cattle, the advisability of requesting our Senators and Representatives to use all the influence in their power to have the time for the collection of our taxes changed from the 1st of January to at least either June or September.

—The Leavenworth *Times* reviews the record of Judge Crozier and his support of ex-Senator Caldwell, and remarks that, notwithstanding "its kindly personal feeling" for Crozier, his appointment must be regarded as "unfortunate" for the Republican party. He is pronounced a "monopoly man in more ways than one."

—The demand for a postponement in the collection of taxes for 1873 seems to be becoming general. Why it is that taxes are always due in the spring, when money is invariably scarcer than at any other season of the year, is one of the things, we presume, we shall never find out. A little reform in this direction, just now, would be of incalculable value. Let our legislative Solons "make a note on it."—*Shelbyville (Ill.) Union.*

—There seem to be many men who are egotistical enough to believe themselves capable of managing the monetary affairs of the nation, who, nevertheless, are hardly capable of doing their own marketing; and one of the dangers of the present time is, that much valuable time will be lost in wordy debate in Congress upon financial affairs.—*Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette.*

—We hope Congress won't be so excited over Cuba as to forget to repeal that little salary-grab matter.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—With characteristic effrontery, the Pennsylvania protectionists choose this moment of falling prices and wages to ask for an increase of taxes for their benefit.—*Mills County (Ia.) Journal.*

—Then, besides the bad political effect of a postal-telegraph scheme, it is not necessary to go into statistics to prove that it would be a failure financially. The Government would, on an average, pay at least one-third more as salaries to all the operatives than private companies would and now do. The appointment of these operatives—Government officers they would then be—would go by political preferment, the same as Postmasters are now appointed, consequently their necessary qualifications would many times be overlooked, therefore a poorer class of operatives would be employed; the Government would have to charge fully as high rates as now, and would then lose money.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The country will be rejoiced to know the Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, says the Treasury is prepared for war with Spain. If an empty Treasury is a preparation for war, the United States is in a better condition now than ever before. It would be better, however, for the Secretary to prepare the Treasury for peace in the event of the war-cloud passing away.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—The attempt of the Treasury Department at Washington to resume specie payment by paying out $400 in silver a day has provoked so much ridicule that Richardson has bought $20,000,000 worth of German silver for recoining, to keep the thing in motion. A machine-poet thus graphically depicts the way in which Richardson intended to fill everybody's pocket with silver without the newspapers finding it out:

> A cautious look around he stole,
> His bags of chink he chunk;
> Many a wicked smile he smole,
> And many a wink he wunk.
>
> —*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—No permanent, true prosperity can come to any country where economy is not studied in legislation, and especially where the equitable rights of the masses are not scrupulously guarded. The farmers are not addicted to office-hunting, and, if a portion of them yield to the popular demand for a speedy and effectual cure for the evils and abuses here hinted at, and are elevated to offices heretofore held by professional office-seekers only, all classes will have occasion to be glad and rejoice abundantly. We have not much fear that the better class of farmers—those who succeed with their own local affairs—men who read, and who have no price—will fail to perceive the wants of the country.—*Fort Dodge (Ia.) Times.*

—It is the wish of the people, expressed in the resolutions of every important public meeting held during the past nine months, that the Credit Mobilier disgrace shall be so effectually wiped out as to leave no stain upon the present Congress. No man connected with that infamous transaction should be allowed a place upon any committee. It is enough that the law allows him a seat. The people have expressed a wish at the ballot-box that the law increasing salaries of the President and Congressmen shall be repealed, and the salaries fixed at a rate in proportion to the services rendered.—*Clinton (Ia.) Register.*

—The people of Chicago are petitioning the President to appoint Judge Thomas Drummond, United States District Judge, to the place made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Chase. The President can go much farther and do worse. Judge Drummond has all the qualities calculated to make him an honor to the highest judicial office, and is in every way worthy of the compliment.—*Sandusky Register.*

—The Republican majority in the next Congress is so large as to justify earnest apprehension in reference to the possibility of an abuse of power. It is a pity that the forces are so unevenly divided. But the fact that the majority is so large in favor of Republicans renders the exercise of moderation, wisdom, and patriotism all the more imperative. Whether the Republican party is to hold its power or not in the next national campaign depends largely upon the coming Congress. It will not be possible to throw half of the responsibility on to the Democratic members. With a majority of nearly 100 in their favor, the Republicans will have to confess that they control legislation for the next two years. If the work is well done, the Republican party will reap the glory of it. And so will it have to bear the odium, if the Forty-third Congress closes with a record of mistaken, unsatisfactory, or corrupt legislation.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—Gov. Osborn last Saturday evening made Robert Crozier, of Leavenworth, Senator from Kansas to fill the vacancy made by Caldwell's leaving that position. Robert Crozier has no sentiment or sympathy in common with the people. He is an aristocrat and a monopolist. His temperament is such as to make his opinions and ideas abstract and his judgments arbitrary. He is of that class of men that have nothing in common with *the people*. Naturally and by his mental organization an aristocrat, it is not strange that his business relations and interests should all be connected with monopolies. He is the attorney of two railroad companies and the President of a National Bank. He is an attorney for Alexander Caldwell and has been appointed Senator by Caldwell. At least it is evident that had Caldwell been consulted he would have named Crozier.—*Topeka (Kan.) Record.*

CAPT. FRY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your comments, in to-day's TRIBUNE, on the past history of the late Capt., or Col. Fry, you overlook the fact that it is not to Capt. Fry, or to his memory, that sympathy is being extended, but to his bereaved wife and helpless little children, who ought not to be held responsible for the crimes of their dead father. Neither do the brutal acts of Capt. Fry towards Union soldiers during the mad struggle of the late Rebellion warrant Spanish or Cuban buccaneers in capturing his vessel on the high seas, and slaughtering him and his men without judge, jury, or trial. If our own Government chose to overlook the brutal acts, referred to, of Capt. Fry, during the late Rebellion, Spain had no right to punish him for them. It matters not if every man on the Virginius was an American criminal, a violator of the laws of the United States, if they are American citizens, and claiming the protection of the United States Government, it should be afforded them. It would have made no difference to Burriel, the butcher, if Gen. U. S. Grant and his entire Cabinet had been on board of the Virginius in the capacity of passengers when she was captured; they would have met the same fate of poor Fry and his companions. Respectfully, I. C. P.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please allow me a few lines in reference to an editorial in your paper on the Spanish question, viewed from two "gauges." It sets forth that Capt. Fry was an American Rebel, and fired into the Mound City (an American gunboat), by which many lost their lives, and then ordered his men (which Capt. Fry denies) to fire on drowning men, &c.; also, that part of his men, to save their lives (which is a most justifiable cause), offered to betray the cause in which they were enlisted; and then asks: "Is this the kind of a cause to go to war in?" This article needs explanation. Does it mean that American citizens who fought desperately (and, may be, inhumanly) in the late War are not entitled to the protection of our flag? The capture of Fort St. Charles was begun with an overwhelming force, and Capt. Fry's only chance was to sink all the boats and kill all the men possible. He fought until all but two gunners were shot at their post, and himself wounded and his force reduced to thirty men,—both sides showing no quarters. Query: Does THE TRIBUNE argue that, because Capt. Fry ordered (if true) his men to fire on drowning men to be certain they did not return to battle, and Col. Fitch ordered the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment to show no quarter, but to outdo their foes in severity, and Col. Fitch killed 500 of Capt. Fry's men while running up a steep hill for their lives, after fighting was useless (no quarter being given), if Col. Fitch, instead of Capt. Fry, had been seized by the Spanish and shot, it would be no cause for war? In fact, does THE TRIBUNE argue that, because Capt. Fry was a Southern instead of a Northern officer he was not entitled to protection; and, because his men would lie to save their lives, they are not entitled to our protection? And, finally, does THE TRIBUNE believe that any of these things have anything to do with the question whatever? These positions looks to me like the narrow instead of the wide-gauge views.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 28, 1873. COMMON SENSE.

ANSWER.

If the writers of the foregoing had read more attentively our remarks on Capt. Fry in THE TRIBUNE of the 28th ult., they would have found a full and sufficient answer to their statements and interrogations. In that article we said:

> The circumstance that Fry was a Confederate soldier has, of course, not the remotest bearing on the case. Every American citizen is entitled to the protection of his Government even to the full extent of its armed power, whether he wore blue or gray in the War of the Rebellion; but the point in this argument is, that no sympathy should be wasted on a man who was by nature a buccaneer,—whose bullets, fired eleven years ago in violation of the common usages of warfare, found their lodgment at last in his own breast.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN EVANSTON.

EVANSTON, Nov. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you permit a citizen of Evanston a few words in relation to the vexed question of discipline in the Northwestern University? As I understand the matter, while in the University proper the students are simply placed upon their honor, without any restraint whatever, in the Ladies' College each student is compelled to undergo a probationary course before being trusted to her own government.

I am acquainted with the methods of some of the best-disciplined institutions of the East, and I know that in them the plan of self-government operates admirably; but, in those institutions, the absence of rules is compensated by a strict surveillance on the part of the Principal and every subordinate teacher, and the constant exercise of direct and powerful personal influence. Nor do I believe it possible that this method of government can ever succeed without rigid attention to this very important agency in discipline on the part of the teacher.

We all, who are parents, know that in those well conducted homes where "Nobody commands and nobody obeys," the rule of living is really most exacting; and the amount of personal effort required to perpetuate that rule is something which can never be estimated in words. Adherence to the maxim of *Noblesse oblige*, which is the foundation of such discipline, does not come to most young people by instinct, but is the result of thorough culture, line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a great deal. That this is the true home-government, I have no doubt, and, therefore, the true government of the school; but to bring together several hundred young men, in the effervescent period of their lives, and set them free of all rule, both the spoken and unspoken, and expect of them the behavior of gentlemen, is to manifest a faith in human nature which circumstances have never yet justified. If, in such a state of things as this, the experiment is also tried of educating girls side by side with those absolutely untutored youths, I, for one, can but deeply fear that the chances of failure in the experiment, and a disastrous effect upon both boys and girls, which will not be eradicated without much judicious after-training, are such as to couse solicitude to all friends of true salvation.

I knew very little, except by outside observation and hearsay, of the course of discipline pursued at the Northwestern University; and I do know very much in favor of the Faculty as educators. I am deeply impressed with a sense of their earnestness and fidelity; but I think that, in any mixed college, where the young-lady students and their teachers are subjected to rude behavior on the streets, insulted by indecent blackboard caricatures in the school-room, and made uncomfortable even in the sanctuary by the demonstrations of their male fellow-students, and where the air of night is offended by ribald songs parodying such wholesome rules as certainly are the best safeguard of liberty, whatever may be said on the side of license, it must be considered that, so far as that institution is concerned, coeducation is still upon trial.

A FRIEND OF COEDUCATION.

CITY IN BRIEF.

The monthly meeting of the managers of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow at No. 175 Burling street.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Newsboys' Home will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the rooms of the Relief and Aid Society, No. 51 LaSalle street.

John Ryan died suddenly Saturday afternoon at the house of Charles Morehouse, No. 168 East Monroe street. He had been sick for some time. The body was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

The police of the Union Street Station made a raid last night on the hackmen on the corner of West Madison and Clinton streets, for violating an order prohibiting them from standing there.

Officer Ashley yesterday found the dead body of a newly-born babe in the north end of the old cemetery in Lincoln Park. The body was removed to the Tenth Precinct Station, where it awaits the action of the Coroner.

The alarm of fire from Box 285, at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in the house No. 137 Western avenue. The fire originated in a defective flue. Loss, $100; insured.

The ladies of the Trinity Methodist Church, on Indiana avenue, north of Twenty-fourth street, will give an oyster supper and sociable in the parlors of the church next Thursday evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Members of the congregation, outside friends, and strangers are invited.

Mr. James McGarry says great injustice was done him by a statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that he had talked with Lizzie Moore in reference to settling the controversy between her and ex-Capt. Hickey. He states that he does not know Miss Moore, and never spoke with her in his life, in reference to Mr. Hickey or any other matter.

The West Side Street-Railway has recognized the fact of a large increase in the population of the West Division, and has met the demand for greater accommodation by putting on an additional car, which will run regularly from Western avenue to State street and back again. Notwithstanding this heavy expenditure, the rates of fare will not be advanced.

The alarm of fire from Box 154 at half-past 11 o'clock last night was caused by the discovery of flames in a building No. 112 West White street, occupied in part by John Dunlap. Damage to building, $300; insurance unknown. The first floor was occupied by John McGinty, who lost $150 on furniture. The fire originated from an over-heated stove.

A man named John Fitzgerald, residing at No. 569 South Halsted street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday at noon by taking laudanum, which he procured from a druggist at the corner of Maxwell and Halsted streets, on the plea that it was to be given to a sick horse. Dr. Dodge attended him, and yesterday evening it was believed he would recover. Fitzgerald is about 40 years old. Intoxication is believed to have led him to take the poison.

The smutty story in the *Times* of yesterday, about the fair siren, and the rich banker, and the room at the hotel, and the heavy expenditure of cash for dry goods, bears a striking resemblance to an event which really happened seven or eight years ago. The similarity suggests that, there being no nasty sensation to work up for Sunday, the wretched reporters of the *Times* were required to produce one at all hazards, either from imagination or recollection.

Lake street bridge is at last finished, and is an object of admiration to the owners of the neighboring stores. They go out half-a-dozen times a day to see if it is really there, or if, like Aladdin's Palace, it has disappeared. The completion of this work, however, has ruined a phrase which has been popular on Lake street for some months. A person who wished to insinuate he never would do a thing, would say he would do it when the Board of Public Works had finished Lake street bridge, and his meaning was perfectly well understood.

The teachers of the public schools, when they were paid off, Saturday, by the Clerk of the Board of Education, were informed that they would receive no money at the close of December, and possibly none at the end of January. So many of these teachers, especially the female ones, live from hand to mouth, that the news has put them in a terrible quandary, and they do not see how they will be able to get along for even a couple of months on what they have just received for their services for November.

The ladies of the Rev. C. W. Wendte's Church will hold a fair and holiday sale, in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The fair will open Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, and continue through the two following days, concluding Friday evening with a social party. Admission free, except Friday evening, when an entrance fee of $1 for a gentleman and lady will be charged. A large and varied assortment of useful and ornamental articles, suitable for the holidays, will be on sale at low prices. No lotteries or raffles will be employed. There will be musical and other attractions every evening.

Police officer John White, and two brothers, William and Fred Crohen, were assaulted and badly beaten by a crowd of Bridgeport roughs, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of South Halsted street and Douglas place. The Crohens were returning from a dance at Union Hall to their home, No. 1447 South Halsted street. A short distance from the former place they met a crowd of drunken roughs, and, in passing, William Crohen unintentionally came in contact with one of them, who seized hold of him, and knocked him off the sidewalk. The other brother ran, but was pursued by the crowd, caught, and might have been killed but for the arrival of Officer John White, who, by using his club freely, succeeded in rescuing the brothers from the hands of the mob, and in getting off with them, the roughs following, and throwing missiles of all sorts at them. At the corner of South Halsted street and Douglas place the mob made a rush upon the officer and his charges, and beat all three until they were insensible, and might have killed them but for the arrival of some citizens, who rescued the injured men. The Crohens soon revived and were found not to be seriously injured, but Officer White was badly hurt. He was removed to the Deering Street Station in an express-wagon and attended by Dr. Bidwell. His severest wound is over the left eye, and looks as if it had been made by a boot heel. Yesterday the officer's condition was somewhat improved, and it is belived that he is not fatally injured. The crowd was composed of young men who were returning from a fair at the Church of the Nativity. Sergt. Hood is doing his utmost to arrest the men, but had found none up to last evening.

A St. Paul Cow Goes Into a Dwelling, Makes Her Way Up Stairs, and Then Grows Belligerent.

From the St. Paul Press.

A ludicrous performance occurred on Fourth street yesterday afternoon—the scene being laid near the Metropolitan Hotel, and the principal figure being a cow of mild aspect, but not remarkably handsome. The front door had been left open, and the lady of the house hearing a tremendous clatter of hoofs on the stairway leading to the upper story of her domicile, started hurriedly to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon. She arrived in time to see a cow's tail swinging aloft at the head of the stairs, and soon the animal had found her way into a small closet in the vicinity, and at once became profoundly interested in a sack of meal or some other pleasant object stored therein. The lady, failing to appreciate the transformation of her tidy apartment into a common stable, at once inaugurated battle against the trespasser, and by the use of signs, movements, and pass-words, which only a lady can recall on such an occasion, undertook to eject the cow from the premises. Bossy failed to see the signs and did not seem to care a cob about the lady's wishes. The lady shook her apron at the cow and reached out her hand, carefully for a more effective weapon of warfare. The cow comprehended the situation at last, and her head was lowered, her tail was flung high in the air, and her back was curved majestically. The lady concluded the air in her stairway was not conducive to health, and rushed out doors calling for help. It came in a short time, and the cow was eventually ejected, but not until after some threatening demonstrations had been made in opposing the new levies or reinforcements operating against her within the fortress.

THE PULPIT.

Lecture by the Rev. Laird Collier.

The Teachings of Science as an Expounder of Religion.

Sermon by the Rev. C. Day Noble on Individual Inspiration.

Eloquent Address by the Rev. W. H. Milburn.

SCIENCE AN EXPOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY.

Lecture by the Rev. Laird Collier, of the Church of the Messiah.

Yesterday evening the Rev. Laird Collier delivered the following lecture at the Church of the Messiah, on "Science an Expounder of Christianity:"

It would be pure assumption, and intolerant dogmatism, to undertake to tell what original Christianity was. No living man knows. Recent criticism of the original Christian documents has, however, done somewhat toward the clearing up of this matter. The educated and scholarly world is very much nearer the truth now than even the educated and scholarly world ever was before. Certain men like Schenkel and Renan, Strauss and DeWitte, Roche and Keim, have wrought mightily in the original Scriptures and the old MSS. to find out what Jesus himself said and did, and what those who wrote his life made him to say and do; to take the records and separate the genuine from the spurious; the chaff from the wheat. Upon the whole, these wise and earnest men have not labored in vain. They have thrown much light upon the Scriptures. As scholars, they were by their scholarly instinct and training driven to the scientific, at least literary, method of dealing with these records. The Hebrew and Christian Scriptures were treated just as the writings of Josephus, or Eusebius,—as human compositions. All unmeaning phrases about plenary inspiration had to be disregarded. One result of Biblical criticism is that the Bible is better understood than it used to be, and what is valuable in the Bible is valuable upon intrinsic, and not arbitrary and false, grounds.

Another result of investigation into the authority and credibility of the Bible is that it is made a *real book*, and we now begin to know pretty well who the writers of the several parts were, the circumstances under which they wrote, and the aims they had before them in writing. And the very best, the most important and practical result is that now the valuable of the Bible is based upon true and not false merits; that its authority is literary and not superstitious—educated, scientific and literary people can treat it with respect and not disdain. The school of Paine, Volney, and Voltaire has passed away; that kind of Biblical criticism can never return; it was superficial and scoffing; it was textual, and appealed to the uneducated and vulgar, and suited the tastes of the morally loose and vicious.

Now, there is a science of Theology. Christianity, among educated people, stands upon its intrinsic merits. If what is called the supernatural element is found in it,—if it contains a divine personality known as the Christ, and so-called miracles, signs, and wonders, and transactions wrought by laws and agencies of which as yet we know nothing,—then this science of Theology, this open-eyed, keen-scented criticism, will find these things and leave them there unharmed, and there to do the good intended by God and his beneficent Providence. For these are honest men—they are thinking and writing, not in the interest of error, but in the interest of the truth. They have no motive, that I can think of, to go against the traditions and prejudices of the people, unless their integrity of soul and devotion to truth put them there. And should it turn out that all this miraculous element, and all these signs and wonders are only accretions—are wild stories that have no foundation in fact—are the stories of simple, superstitious, and imaginative people—then criticism must say so. Honest criticism can keep nothing back, and, so far as Christianity is concerned, it cannot be harmed by the truth. Miracles at best are not of the essence of Christianity. Nothing in the contents of Christianity that literary criticism can throw out can injure it. A great cargo of doctrines and rights and superstitions and traditions might be thrown overboard, much to the advantage of the sailing of the craft.

But the civilized world does not mean to throw Christianity overboard. The whole civilized world is not a race ready for suicide. Christ has been at the helm of human affairs too long and has guided them too well to be disdainfully or ungratefully dismissed in the age of His most glorious achievements over the passions and prejudices, the weaknesses and wickednesses of men.

And I see no signs anywhere of mutinous procedures or purposes. Certainly not among those who are sometimes most suspected of them. When the Copernican system began to spread and prevail, it was supposed by many that religion and the whole moral order of the universe were imperiled—that even government and social order must go to the wall. But it has turned out, not according to these evil prophesies, but on the very contrary, mankind has progressed intellectually and morally as never in the time before. Civilization has leaped forward in a most astounding manner, and by reason, in fact, of this radical enlargement of knowledge.

Now, it is Darwin, not Copernicus, who is the very Antichrist to the votaries of darkness and the victims of fear. Now, to many, the development theory is little less than a scandalous impiety. It is supposed that the Bible teaches that the genus homo, that man, was a special, complete creation, that man, just as he is found upon the earth to-day, except, perhaps, that he was morally purer and spiritually higher than now, was moulded by the hands of God and placed in the Garden of Eden, and that then, there, and thus, our race upon the earth began. Darwin, Schaaffhausen, Haeckel, and others have "traced back the history of man to a period which lies far beyond all historical tradition." Natural history "has put the antiquity of our race into that far past time, when the European man fought with the cave animals of the diluvium, and not only ate the flesh of the mammoth and rhinoceros, and the marrow of their bones, but even laid cannibal hands on the flesh of his own kind; into a time when man fed his herds of reindeer amongst the glaciers, or lived in the pile-dwellings of the lakes, or heaped up on the northern coasts great mounds of shells, the relics of his meals."

Natural science has irretrievably destroyed the very foundations of the Bible chronologies. Whether it can make it plain that all forms of natural life have an *identical* immeasurably distant and infinitesimally meagre beginning has not yet been absolutely demonstrated. All analogies and the posture of present inquiry indicate it will. Nearly all the natural scientists are committed to these positions, and I shall freely, for one, give my adherence promptly and whole-heartedly to the conclusions of these noble and industrious men, who, no doubt, are "co-laborers together with God."

I am very proud to belong to the scientific fellowship now of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton, and I do not mean to break faith with such serious and useful men, who in the same fellowship have in order of time come in a little later, as Lamarck and Darwin.

Theological science is about in the same position as natural science,—it is on its way,—it is opening the domain of great probabilities. Certain foundations and old land-marks have been torn away, and the probabilities are that others must go. Certain crudities of belief, certain preposterous superstitions, have faded and gone. They were no essential part of Christianity, for Christianity survives without them. It does not seem to be shorn of its strength. That which is vital to it is still in it, and nothing can displace it.

Goethe says: "True or false are strange questions touching the things of the Bible. What is true if not whatever is excellent, whatever is in harmony with the present reason and nature, and still to-day promotes our higher culture? And what is false, if not the absurd, the empty, the silly, that which bears no fruit, or at least no good fruit? In this sense I account the Evangelists true; for in them shines the reflection of a loftiness that springs from the person of Christ, and which is more divine than any other manifestation of the divine upon earth. Am I asked to testify to him the respect of worship, I reply, certainly."

In the same vein, at another time, he wrote: "In all the advances of culture, and in all the developments of the sciences, we shall never surpass the elevation of the moral culture of Christianity such as it shines forth in the Evangelists."

Just precisely what Christ said and just precisely what he meant by what he did say, we probably shall never know. Nor can I understand why we ever should. Words are fixed and their meaning changes. Words remain when the sense has all gone out of them. Christ himself gave the key by which we can interpret his meaning when he said, "My words are spirit."

We know what the prevalent notions concerning God and society were when Christ came upon the stage of the world. We know what Egyptian religion had been, what Greek and Roman mythology had been, what Judaism still was, and the very same history which teaches us these things teaches that with the advent of Christ a new current of life began to flow through the minds, the hearts, and the affairs of men. The form into which this new current of life at first poured itself,—that is, the way in which men at first held and taught it,—may have been inadequate; to us it may seem false, but even under cover of error this truth has transformed the world. For aught we know, this form was the only possible one at the time. That which is inadequate for our time and positively false was sufficient for that time and approximately true.

Whether the miraculous birth of Christ, his bodily transfiguration, resurrection and ascension, with all the miracles he is reported to have wrought be true or false, it is absolutely certain that the first Disciples believed they were true, and it was through these formal and temporary coverings that the essential truth, the permanent and eternal essence of Christianity found lodgment in the hearts and consciences of the people.

To us, things are different. "The great business of life—even that which lies most immediately before us—will be more fully understood and more rationally performed, the better man knows the place he holds and the relations he bears to the plan of creation." Fictions served another age of the world, as they do now the years of childhood; only facts can serve ours. Christianity has certainly wrought great and fundamental changes wherever it has taken root in the earth. Yet what monstrous doctrines have been given forth as Christian! What preposterous propositions in the name of Christ! There are a few universal theses among the contents of Christianity which may be embodied in a few simple propositions. These doctrines are reasonable and these propositions are credible.

Christianity changes the object of worship from a sovereign to a Father. "Ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father."

I do not mean to say that God had not been called a Father, and men the sons of God, before the advent and teaching of Christ; but I do mean to say that this conception of God was entertained nowhere and at no time by the masses, or even by many of any nation. Whether *our* notion, as conveyed by the term father, was predicated of God by any one up to the time of Christ, is very uncertain.

The profoundest thinkers among the Greeks and Romans wrote of God as the Inexorable Fate. Plato and others among the Greeks, Horace and others among the Romans, whose ethical precepts are near akin to Christian morality, are very far away, in most they have to say concerning God or the gods, from Christ's teaching concerning his Father in Heaven. And, certainly, his conception is foreign to the Hebrew Scriptures and tradition. The accusation upon which Christ was tried and condemned was that of blasphemy which was expressed in this—"He called himself the Son of God, thereby making himself equal with God." The moral significance of this doctrine of God's paternity is especially illustrated in the practical effect of the doctrine in domestic life. Where, outside of Christendom is there domestic virtue? Egypt, Greece, and Rome, emphasized the State and Civil virtues, but domestic life was a trivial consideration, and social virtue, though not unknown, was rare and inconspicuous. There has been a struggle in the Church to get this conception of God fully and freely expressed. Orthodox Christianity has never fairly and squarely accepted all the logical deductions and inferences of Christ's teaching. The worship of a father stills fear and evil apprehensions; begets trust, tenderness, and love. How can these qualities of mercy, goodness, simple and reposing truthfulness be made to comport with endless burnings and eternal tortures? Hell has been more made of as a motive to righteousness than the love of the Father. These two conceptions have been struggling for ascendancy in the Christian world, and, through long ages of darkness, superstition, priestcraft, and ecclesiastical bondage, the coarser, harder, barbaric, and more preposterous has held sway over the affrighted consciences of men. I believe it has had its day and done its work. Among educated people it is wholly disbelieved, and among all people it is little influential for good.

Closely connected with this conception of the spiritual character of God, Christianity changes the basis of experience—the very spirit of life from bondage to liberty. The religion of the Jews was rooted and grounded in tradition; it was enslaved to rites, ceremonies, rules, and regulations; it was a religion of days, of feasts and fastings. These were observed through a spirit of fear. Jesus struck boldly at the root of this appalling system of bondage. He called it a yoke, a burden, a whited sepulchre. He taught that God was pleased not with sacrifices, but with justice, mercy, and truth; not with oblations of oil, and offerings of myrrh and incense, but with truthful and spiritual worship. He inspired men with hope to take hold of God, and encouraged them to take hold of the best in themselves and bring that to the help of their fellows, and as an offering to their Father in Heaven. Liberty to think is the very key-note of Christianity! Indeed, Christ's method set the world to thinking, and wherever the Spirit of Christ has had free course, thinking has been *free* thinking and glorified. Wherever men are not free thinkers they are not free Christians. Christianity, moreover, changes the schedule of values from the visible to the invisible, from the sense to the spirit, from the unreal to the real. "As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the sons of God."

Men naturally have only natural light and guidance. When men give themselves up to spiritual guidance then they have spiritual light and witness of adoption—they are the sons of God if led by the Spirit of God. I think this is the truth which has transformed the world. If asked what the prime thing in my judgment, in Christianity which is the world's great overcoming, I should promptly adswer, "Its affirmation of the spiritual against the sentient." Not only that there is an invisible spiritual and celestial power, but, that it is the source of, and superior to, the visible, sentient, and terrestrial world. Ten years ago Strauss wrote: "The spirit had not shown itself as an independent power as long as it had not affirmed itself in its opposition against the sensible, in pain and mascerations, in the quest of the invisible, even of the ignominious. It was necessary that the haughty and solid edifice of the Roman Empire should fall to the ground that the Church should have sway over the State, the Pope over the Emperor, if humanity was to succeed in understanding that there is no material force so great but must, in the long run, yield to the form of conviction and of ideas."

In this way Christ "moved the sentiment of humanity, restored and fed with new sap the roots of its heart, and introduced into a race exhausted and comfortless the infinite world of faith, love, and hope."

"What was this life," asks Montalembert, "if not a permanent protest against human weakness,—a reaction renewed every day against all that degrades and enervates man,—a perpetual aspiration towards all that soars above this terrestrial life and follow nature?

"The soul, elevated to God, offers to Him without ceasing that triumph which the purest forces and most generous instincts of human nature gains over the senses and the passions."

And, finally, Christianity changes the essence of morality from interest to love—from that which is ostensibly best to that which is intrinsically right. This new ground of morality—this novel essence of life—sets men's hearts longing and burning in repentance and faith, by man's deepest return into himself, by the renewal of his heart, producing a state of perfect love between God and man.

Now for the first time morality, righteousness, faith which works by love and purifies the heart, is natural to the man, and man in himself is conscious of the supremacy of the spirit over the flesh, of the eternal over the temporary, of the celestial over the terrestrial. The scientific spirit has opened the way for this re-statement of Christianity. Religion has only been bold to speak because science was bolder to speak. The old form and teaching of Christianity could not have endured the discoveries of science, natural and archeological. But the scientific method has been adopted by the leaders of thought, and this method has brought us to the substance of Christianity, the antiquated and inadequate form has been discarded, the rind has been pared off; the sweet juice of the fruit has not only been preserved, but made the more convenient and available. Science, instead of being an enemy, has become the best friend and most learned expounder of Christianity. To Science belongs the credit of making faith in Christianity possible to the cultivated and thinking classes. It has demolished the false, and established the true. These are the elements which are permanent in Christianity. These are of its original essence. These are Divine, because these were in Christianity in the beginning and all through its annals of conquest on the earth; are in it to-day, and no day can ever dawn upon this world, whatever its condition of civilization and culture, when these will not be prime essentials to its uplifting and progress. No philosophy can ever annull or desire to annull the reign of these graces in the hearts of men. No science, whatever its discoveries,—whatever overturning of old chronologies and notions it may necessitate,—whatever new order of truths, facts and experiences it may establish, can ever do away with or desire to do away with these vital contents of the religion of Jesus Christ. We are on the boundaries of a time when before our eyes the old fabric of Theology,—in which are woven the doctrine of an avenging God to be appeased, a God-Son dying a physical death to pay the penalty, a race threatened with eternal torments, a Church organized and a priesthood appointed to inculcate and enforce the sanctity and necessity of faith in this scheme,—shall be torn to tatters. It is now in rags in the minds of the scientific and cultivated world. In all minds this tragical fate of its dogmatic contents is only a question of time. Only the rubbish, the temporary, the false, which have encumbered Christianity, shall pass away. The intentions, illumed by Christ, of a Spirit God, of a fadeless fruition of our holiest hopes of the Spirit and Celestial world—of love as the electric bond of human hearts and pledge of human brotherhood—these shall not pass away with the world and the fashion of the world, for it is written, "The Word of the Lord endureth for ever."

INDIVIDUAL INSPIRATION.

Sermon by the Rev. C. Day Noble, of the Second Swedenborgian Society.

The Rev. C. Day Noble, pastor of the Second Swedenborgian Society, preached yesterday morning in Murray Chapel, on "Individual Inspiration," taking as his text the thirteenth verse of the eleventh chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke:

> If ye then, being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?

What is the Holy Spirit? Briefly, it is what the term implies,—a sacred inbreathing into the soul from Him who is its Father, and who is the Supreme Divine Spirit. As applied to Divine influences, the term distinguishes those which flow into us from a secret and altogether spiritual source, from those which originate in nature, art, science, circumstance, and reach us through the senses. When the Divine Being operated upon man through his natural senses, He called Himself the Son of Man. But when He withdrew to a higher place of manifestation and approached man in breathings and magnetizings from within and above, He called Himself the Holy Spirit and the Comforter. "I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you," He said in His long good-bye to His disciples. And again, "If I depart I shall send the Comforter unto you." Ever graciously accommodating in His terms, He speaks now of a Father, now of Himself, now of a Holy Spirit, but He links the three in one, as soul, body, and action are one, in such expressions as this: "All things that the Father hath are mine; therefore said I that the Comforter shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you." By ideas that would not confound and startle, through expressions nicely graded down to the crude spiritual knowledge of those who listened, the visible Divine man sought to connect himself in their minds on the one hand with the unseen Father, and on the other with the unseen powerful Breath about to sweep through them with illuminating splendor and the bestowal of miraculous gifts. He tried to say, and did say, in a masterly way, "You have taken Me as the Messenger and Representative of God; when I am gone from your outer sight, I will come to you by an inner way, under the form of a blessed inspiration, which will teach you more of Me, and thus of the Father. For the Father's things are Mine, and I am the Father, now come down, and intending forever hereafter to come down, to every low and every high level of your comprehension." Because the Divine Soul, in trying to approach ours, thus rings his tenderly anxious charges upon the dramatic figures and expressions of personality calculated to impress us, do not let us fall into the heathenism of dividing Him into three. When He comes to us in the secret swelling throb of repentance and love, in the gloom or gloss of illuminating faith, in peace, or hope, or joy, He is the same overbrooding Soul who infilled and controlled the man Jesus Christ; the same who spoke from flaming bush and mountain to Moses; the same to whom ancient races with leaping infantile imaginations sung hymns, or after whom in infantile ignorance they groped.

In all religions has the Divine inbreathing been sought after; in all has it been felt. But nowhere has its influence been so potent and glorious as in Christianity, and at no time has it swept over minds in the wars and so quickly remoulded soils, cities, and nations as in the early Pentecostal years when the Holy Ghost was given because Jesus had been glorified. Divine Power streamed into the world after Christ's execution as the spring-tide streams from the sun when wintry storms are removed. If it be asked why this renewing flood does not still pour down upon us, let us in return ask if the Christian souls who must be its magnets and conductors are united in any such zealous petitionery, attracting spirit as they were in Pentecostal days? What if the Divine pulses be let loose from the Divine soul, until they fill heaven with their warm and lambent lightning? What if the Divine breath, sweet with the creative odor of all the graces that Christianity can possibly produce, be breathed abroad in Heaven until all the cold windows of men's souls that open thitherward are frosted with it? If our hearts be not open to the pulses, nor the windows of our minds to the breath, there will be no Pentecost in us. Every soul has private communication with this creating, transforming power; every man can draw upon it if he will.

If we whose evils darken and debase us so much, who are hasty, selfish, and spiritually impoverished, if we know how to restrain ourselves and give the gentle rebuke, the helping influence, the innocent pleasure, the bath of love, to our children, how much more will our Heavenly Father give His very life to those who ask it. Consider how breathing, as Jesus did upon his disciples when he said "Receive ye the Holy Spirit," expresses the giving forth of all the thought and strength which is in one, and then reflect in what readiness the Divine Soul must be to pass into ours. Reflect, too, that Jesus Himself imparted this holy influence, and that, after saying what He does in our text, He also also says, "If ye shall ask anything in my name *I* will do it;" and then consider who it probably is, if you would make the Scriptures harmonize, who gives the Holy Spirit and who is to be petitioned for it. Shall we ask the Father to give it through Jesus Christ, or shall we concentrate our thoughts upon the Divine man and ask Jesus Christ to pour it from His soul into ours, believing that the Father is in him, and that they two have now become one?

It has been generally understood among Christians that the Holy Spirit is promised, if sought for, on special occasions, such as being tried for one's faith, or being required to defend it. Preachers especially have relied upon it when seeking to explain the Scriptures. Common, hourly, worldly life has been accredited with but a moderate and mildly-obscure influence from this source. It has seemed easier for people to comprehend a special rousing-up and inspiration of the soul for a special occasion than to comprehend the steady, even influence of an indwelling presence. There is something more striking and tangible to thought in the image of a foreign mind coming in to possess and control us for a season than in the idea of a constant partial fusion of the Divine mind with the human. It need not be so, however, and the principal point which I wish to make in this subject is that we need an habitual and not an intermittent inspiration. We must have it in the most trivial as well as in the greatest transactions of life. The Holy Spirit is not a force reserved for grand or critical occasions; it is like its image, the air we breathe, and is as free, abundant, and omnipresent. The soul breathes as well as the body, and for it to be filled with the Holy Spirit is for it to breathe in unison with the Divine soul. We draw a long breath when we intend to make a great exertion, and so on great spiritual occasions we may draw into the soul a greater measure of the same spirit, that is always ebbing and flowing back and forth through us. All things proceed by a kind of up and down, in and out movement, and what we call our great deeds in our great hours, is the strong outward movement of the soul which complements and affects the long, quiet indrawing of breath and gathering of strength which precedes all really valuable action. And it is in the hours of quiet, rather than the single hour of action, that the Holy Spirit begins to flow and accumulate. By the showing of analogy, therefore, you will see that the Divine breath must always keep the soul alive, as the natural atmosphere does the body.

We cannot tell how the Divine Spirit enters the human one, but all nations and races have felt and believed it. This may be called the very basis and source of religion. In the beginning of our Christian religion it was illustrated by the altogether peculiar and astonishing advent and conduct of Christ. Here was the Divine entering the human in the perfect ideal way of which all other inbreathings are typical. But yet this dwelling of God in man was not a whit more extraordinary, not a whit more miraculous, although it was altogether complete and original, than the dwelling of God in us. One is just as inexplicable as the other, and let us believe that one is just as real as the other. Once, and for special purposes, God has effected that perfect incarnation which he is eternally seeking to accomplish and eternally succeeding in accomplishing in humanity at large. I have said that we do not know how the Divine Spirit enters the human, by which I mean such sacred influences as make holiness in us. We only know that reading in the Divine word, prayer, praise, thought, love, doing a true deed in a true way, opens the door at which this spirit knocks, and through which it always seeks to enter. But no better do we understand the manner in which all the forces that sustain our existence enter us. The inlets of vital, intellectual, and emotional force are all hidden, and if we simplify the statement by saying that our natures are the result of one single force, which thus evolves itself into different forms and manifestations within us, we do not simplify the truth. For that one force is plainly Divine. We cannot do better, then, than to go back to Paul's words, where, no matter how long a road they travel, all our sciences will at last end, "In God we live, and move, and have our being." But, though a statement of this truth cannot be understood, it may at least preserve us from a common and hurtful error. If no force of any kind, spiritual or physical, originates in us, then no thought or feeling has in us its first birth and home. All mental life circulates and descends from somewhere else. It either comes immediately by secret and inscrutable channels from the Divine Fountain Head, or, starting from this head, it comes immediately vibrating on through soul after soul and world after world as light trembles through its million-miled course of ethers, or an ocean-wave moves round the earth. It may be discolored and poisoned by the minds it has passed through, and, falling into our own minds, its discoloration and poison may be there increased. Like foul air, it may become the fouler, after being breathed by us. Nevertheless, it was God's once, and it will be His again. Through His terrible engines of spiritual storm and purification He will restore the equilibrium of elements which we seek to destroy; and, finally, he will possess us to our own consciousness and delight as now He does to our unconsciousness, and against our rebellion and petty assertion of independence.

As I have said, we are inclined to expect special Divine guidance on special occasions. But all the circumstances and occasions of life are special. A thoughtful inspection of the soul's life within and its relations without shows the close connection and the criticalness of all times. If the Divine care were to be relaxed a single instant, irreparable confusion and disaster would result. If He, then, as pilot, never leaves the rudder of the soul, it is our pleasure continually to see and feel Him there. It is our heritage, as being His children, to have a sense of His presence and direction in little perplexities as well as in great projects. The breath of the healthy man is even. Sudden exigencies do not greatly increase it. A steady inhalation and exhalation go on by day and night, in labor and in rest. He is even unconscious of the process, and moves through the atmospheric scene as careless of the tremendous aerial forces that press upon him and flow through him as he is of the influx of vital force itself. So it is with the healthy soul. An even, steady Divine inspiration supports it. It has a perpetual strength and calm that carry it through great occasions as smoothly as through little ones. There is to it nothing lacking and nothing over, for its daily breath and bread from above are unfailing and always sufficient. The gad-fly of worry never burns through its serenity, because it believes that omnipotent forces for good are pouring through it and bearing it up on every hand, lest at any time it dash its foot against a stone. In short, it feels the pleasant equilibrium which an acknowledgment of the Lord and a faithful exercise of one's own powers will maintain in the soul.

But, you say, we should act always on our own prudence and judgment; we should study, inquire, arrange, balance chances, take risks, and work diligently away at the problems which beset us, sometimes without knowledge or foresight of special results. Very true. And the wonderful beauty and safety of this Divine inspiration is that it does not come unless the mind is made receptive and flexible by constant use. Like force applied to a wheel, it effects nothing unless the soul's wheels be properly hung and oiled. To him that battle shall be given, and he who keeps his soul's machinery in best motion by means of all natural and human means, is the one whom the rushing waters of life and electric airs of Heaven will soonest find and longest visit. We are even created, and that, too, within the unyielding bounds of matter and space, in order that we may take the initiative, start the soul into willing and doing. When once we have consciously decided what to do, then the small spiritual force with which we begin is instantly augmented from above. It is as if the Heavenly Father could scarcely remain disjoined from his children long enough for them to acquire the necessary sense of personal identity. So soon as they have found themselves, He wishes them to find Him. The first step in everything, whether it be the babe's in gasping for its first natural breath, or the mature man's in planning a fortune, is the hardest, because it is forcing a door open from the human side for something divine to flow in. The beginning is always ours, the end is always His.

True, we are to act from our own prudence and judgment, but how hard it is to tell just what these are. Who of you has ever assorted his mind and determined how much of it was his own, and how much not? It is but a little of the time that we consciously control our thinking powers. Still more seldom do we know just when and how a desire or emotion arises, and give to it our deliberate permission. Unexpected suggestions and impulses are always pouring in. Metaphysicians, who really know no more about it than you and I, will tell us that unconscious operations of the mind, which, nevertheless, are perfectly orderly and normal, lie back of all the sudden thoughts and feelings which come up to view, and that, whether we can trace it or not, there is a complete elaboration of everything in the mind's secret crucibles. No doubt. The convolutions of the brain are many and long, and the winding ways of feeling and thought are like them. But trace them back as far as you will, you cannot find them ending solely at the door of the senses. They do not show you all they are. Each thread-like way divides, and while one branch leads down and out to some sense of the body, another branch leads up and within into mystery, into the separate weal, into the Divine. Up the downward branch comes the impression that starts your train of thought. Down the upward branch come throbbings and flashes of light, scintillant thoughts, and red emotions not born in you, and coming from somewhere in the universe outside of you. They unite; the Divine is married to the human, and so you have the children of your brain, the precious mental experiences that you call your own. If there is thus a Divine element, a something of the Holy Spirit in all we think and feel, shall we not seek to have it more pronounced, purer in quality, and more abundant? If the Father is ready to breathe larger breaths into us, ready to give out of his own soul the light and love which the large, dismal, barren spaces in us need, shall we not ask him—ask him by a strong upward turn of the affections and thoughts, that is, by offering the sluiceways, while the wheels of life are still kept busy? The destruction of our times and lives increases. Long retirement and quiet, in which the spiritual reservoirs slowly fill sweet meditation and sweeter devotion, is a thing of the past. We are flung, and we fling ourselves, into constant strifes, clashings, engagements, turmoil. Our thoughts are swift; our feelings either burnt or burning out; our deeds done quickly. When shall we ever stop to be saints, to commence with God to be inspired? We never shall. We must be saints all the time, or never. Divine inspirations must be our morning dew and evening rain, or we shall be parched in the desert. Every word of Scripture that we read, every truth taught us in revelations out of Heaven, must be met and filled, as it enters the mind, with a stream of the water of life that springs from the fountain our Lord promises to make within the soil. We cannot, we must not abandon our religion and our spiritual life to the denuding, blasting effects of business and Athenian pleasures. The something new that is always at hand can no more take the place, as a stimulus to the soil, of the sweet inspirations that come through the Old Bible from the ancient Father of us all, than the foamy gush of poisoned champagne can make us forget the brimmed old oaken bucket of our childhood. The shallow pools are here; the eternal fathomless fountains are there!

THE PORTRAITS OF JESUS.

Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Milburn at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, delivered an eloquent sermon in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, corner of Fourteenth street, yesterday morning. The congregation was unusually large. He took as his text:

> And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth.

The subject was introduced by a description of an old-world cathedral, and the impression of disappointment experienced by a visitor in approaching its exterior for the first time. In order to understand the minster, one must enter it and listen. Gradually the dim, religious light, the grandeur of column, arch, aisle, and nave, the music of the choir, the worship of the congregation, bound one, and he understood and felt it all. But its full majesty was only revealed when they drew nigh and bend before the altar. So Christianity was apprehended, not through the study of the understanding, or the criticism of the reason, but by the appreciation of the heart. Reason and the critical faculty were not, however, to be undervalued and set aside.

Mr. Milburn then proceeded to delineate the characteristics of the four evangelists in their reproduction of the life and ministration of Jesus of Nazareth. Each one saw what he brought with him the power to see. Matthew, the Hebrew, saw the Law-giver; Mark, writing under the influence of St. Paul and the Catholic Church, and for the people of Rome, saw the Lion of the Tribe of Judah; St. Luke, in sympathy with St. Paul, saw the Catholic Savior, who taught the parables of the Prodigal Son and of the Good Samaritan; John, the woman-hearted man, not gifted with great powers of understanding, but profoundly meditative and deeply-loving, saw Jesus the Son of God; and thus they had the four-fold symbol,—first of the prophets, and afterwards of the apocalypse,—the beast with the face of a man and with the form of the lion, the ox, and the eagle. Thus the four-fold record was complete, each bringing away what he had the power to see.

The subject was then illustrated by the differing portraits of Socrates, from the pens of Xenophon and Plato, and the question asked, how these obscure peasants produced each a different sketch, but all forming a complete portraiture, of the most original, unique, beautiful, and glorious character the world had ever seen. Shakspeare gave a series of marvellous human portraits, and was called the greatest of artists; yet here was a character perfect, symmetrical, with all its parts congruous, beyond all precedent or suggestion, and immeasurably above the reach of creative imagination, produced by four obscure men. To say that it was a myth, required a larger stretch of faith than to accept Jesus as the Messiah, the Son of God. "The word that was in the beginning was made flesh;" in no other way could they explain the existence of that portraiture than by the existence of the character itself.

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WILL OFFER THIS WEEK

Another Lot of these astonishing Dress Goods at almost

ONE-THIRD FORMER PRICES.

Great Bargains in all classes of Merinos, Cashmeres, Serges, Empress Cloths, Poplins, etc.

Special Bargains in Black Alpacas and all other classes of Black Goods.

Black Silks at a Sacrifice.

Cheapest Cloak Velvets in America.

School Shawls, 2 yards square, $1 each.

Shoulder Shawls from 25 cents upwards.

Paisley Shawls greatly reduced.

Bleached Cottons at interesting prices.

Special Reductions on Towelings, Table Linens, Quilts, and Housekeeping Goods.

A line of excellent Dark Cassimeres, men's wear, reduced from $1.50, $1.65, and $1.75 to $1 per yard.

Hundreds of Other Special Bargains at

COR. MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

SILKS.

Immense Sacrifice IN SILKS

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State & Washington-sts.,

Offer their Rich Brocaded Black and White $4.50 Silks at $1.75 per yd.

Rich Fancy Brocaded $4.50 Silks at $2 and $2.50 per yd.

Their entire line of Heavy Gros Grain, Solid-Color Silks at a large reduction; prices $1.50 to $4.50—their choicest importations; and special bargains in Garnets

At $1.75, just reduced from $2.25,
At $2.00, just reduced from $2.50,
At $2.50, just reduced from $3.00,

And in Greens

At $150, reduced from $2.75 and 3.00,
At $2.50, reduced from $5.00.

Comprising the most beautiful shades and best qualities imported, all at a sacrifice without a parallel.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
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Twenty Copies	20.00

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

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DRESS GOODS, &c.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

CONTINUE THEIR

GREAT SALE

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Black and Fancy Silks.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN

Dress Goods and Shawls.

FEARFUL SACRIFICES IN

Black Goods, Cloak Velvets, and Trimming Velvets.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FLANNELS, & BLANKETS,

AT CORRESPONDING

LOW PRICES

79 & 81 State-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‖*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:30 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:40 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:20 a. m.	* 9:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:10 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡*9:05 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 1?? Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 55 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	§ 8:30 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

The tendency in finances and trade during the past week has been steadily in the direction of improvement. In this market the activity in business has increased, and has made an increased demand for money for legitimate use in the transactions incident to the immense pork-packing business now being done here, and, though the supply of money in the market has increased largely, it has been so nearly all absorbed in these legitimate uses, that rates of interest have been maintained at nearly as high figures as last week. The common rate for money on the best collaterals in the open market in this city is still 1½ per cent per month. The improvement in trade and finances has, however, not been confined to the West. Each day's dispatches from the various Eastern cities have told of the revival of activity in the large manufacturing establishments that stopped work a few weeks ago. In Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, the large cotton and woolen mills and machine-shops are running on full time, with enough orders on hand to keep them running for several months. The mills at Cohoes and Newburg, New York, where the operatives are numbered by thousands, have also resumed business. It may be said that confidence has been restored in every legitimate enterprise, and the whole country is all the better for having got rid of the speculative schemes that had been threatening to collapse for a year before they did.

New York exchange is becoming more abundant in this market, though the price is still 50c per $1,000 premium between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were nearly equal to those of the corresponding week of last year, viz.:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,819,691.25	$ 311,594.56
Tuesday	2,658,687.49	416,018.78
Wednesday	2,517,891.04	166,407.93
Thursday (holiday)	....	....
Friday	3,420,063.31	242,733.41
Saturday	3,698,082.72	511,435.35
Total	$15,114,415.81	$1,648,190.03
Corresponding week last year	$15,569,072.07	$1,509,015.37

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114⅞	115⅝@115¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	109	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '64	108⅞	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110⅞	110⅞@111⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	113⅞	114½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	114½	114⅞@115⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	114	114⅞
10-40s	107⅞	108
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108⅞	109 @109⅞
U. S. currency 6s	109⅞	110⅞@110⅞
Gold (full weight)	108½	109⅛
Gold coupons	108⅞	109⅛
Gold exchange	....	109⅞
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	107⅞@108⅞

LAND-WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	160	180
120s War 1812	125	137
160s not War 1812	155	180
120s not War 1812	120	137
Agricultural College land-scrip	....	183

REAL ESTATE.

There has scarcely been a time in two years when there was so little being done in the sale of real estate in this city as now, unless it was during the extreme stringency of money in December of last year. The cause, however, of the small volume of sales now is the same as it was then—stringency of money. It may be accepted as a general rule that, whenever trade is extremely active,—when large crops are being moved and money is tight,—real estate business is always dull, for the very good reason that those who have money can temporarily make more by lending it at high rates of interest to the mercantile community. For a month past money has commanded from 1½ to 2 per cent per month on loans for thirty to ninety days on the best collateral security in this market. The money of the banks being absorbed in the transaction of the immense pork-packing business of this fall in Chicago has obliged capitalists and speculators to borrow in the open market at high rates. These rates of interest afford quicker profits to those who have ready cash than the slower movement of the advance in real estate. The capital that seeks investment in the latter is only the accumulated profits of trade. This class of capital never becomes so abundant as to seek permanent investment until after the greatest activity of trade is over; consequently, the greatest demand for real estate is usually in January, February, and March, when the disbursements of the January dividends has made a surplus of capital that is not required in active trade in commodities.

But there is reason to believe that the demand for real estate as an investment for such surplus capital this year will begin earlier than usual, for many of the usual avenues for investment do not afford the usual inducements; United States bonds are scarce and high, and, as for railway stocks and railway bonds, there is less confidence in their value than there used to be. The stocks have already been advanced so largely by the speculative reaction from the panic that comparatively little conservative capital will seek investment in that direction. A well-known banker of this city, who has just returned from New York, says that already the demand for some more conservative and safe investment than stocks and railroad bonds has caused an advance in the prices of nearly all real estate in New York City and its suburbs. It is also probable that the quick recovery from the panic is convincing people that the United States was in fact never so rich as now, and that now that legitimate business is recovering so rapidly there will be a greater concentration of wealth in the great commercial cities of the Union within the next year than ever before. The collapse of speculative schemes which careful people feared so much, has come and passed, and we are none the worse for it. Chicago, as a city, has certainly been benefited by it, and now that there is no such threatening cloud in the horizon as the former apprehension of the collapse, it seems reasonable that as soon as money becomes abundant in this market, as it undoubtedly will within the next two months, there will be as great a demand for real estate in this city and suburbs as ever before, and probably at better prices.

Of the various enterprises for

SUBURBAN IMPROVEMENT

in all directions there is not much to be said just now, except that in every case things are progressing even more favorably than could be expected in such wintry weather and under such financial difficulties as have prevailed for some time past. At the

NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS,

building is still progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Lots are daily being sold to mechanics who want homes, and when spring comes many people who have not visited that quarter since last fall will find that, to their surprise, a new town has grown up as if by magic during the winter.

AT ENGLEWOOD

there is an equal activity, and the long string of houses that stretches down along the Rock Island Railroad to that point is gradually becoming continuous to Washington Heights by the building at South Englewood, Auburn, and Normal.

AT CORNELL AND SOUTH CHICAGO,

there is an equal activity in building. The work on the new railroad from Park Side Station, on the Illinois Central, to South Chicago has been temporarily suspended, but it will be completed before spring, and, in all probability, will be the route used by the Baltimore & Ohio Road for coming into the city.

THE BELT RAILROAD.

A few days ago a contract was signed between Messrs. Snyder & Lee, on behalf of certain property-owners, on the one part, and the Belt Railroad Company, on the other, in which it is agreed that, in consideration of $2,500 to be paid to said Belt Railroad Company, they will construct their track from the Rock Island Railroad, just north of Washington Heights, along the centre line (from east to west) of Sec. 5, Town 37, Range 14 east, before the first day of May, 1874. This bonus to the Belt Railroad Company is given by the owners of land in the south half of said Sec. 5, which adjoins the original Washington Heights Subdivision on the north. One of the objects of the property owners in giving this money is to make a new stopping place for trains on the Rock Island Road at the proposed junction.

Messrs. Snyder & Lee have just completed the sale of two tracts of land of twenty-eight acres each, in the south half of the Sec. 5 above referred to, viz: twenty-eight acres at $1,600 per acre, and twenty-eight acres at $1,800 per acre. Both tracts were sold for Mr. Isaac Crosby to Mr. Samuel A. Sawyer, of New York City, the total price being $95,000, of which one-fourth was to be cash and the balance in long payments of two, three, and five years. The bargain was really concluded about three weeks ago, when the panic made everything in the way of speculative purchases look much less attractive than now, but the transaction was not finally completed until within a few days.

A sale of five acres in Sec. 18, Town 38, Range 13, being about one mile from Summit Station, was made a few days ago by Messrs. D. L. & G. W. Perry for $800 per acre.

A good many sales of cheap lots are being made, from which we select a few as indicative of the range of prices:

Messrs. Larkin & Jenks sold a lot on Kimball avenue, 175 feet south of Fullerton avenue, at $25 per front foot.

Henry J. Goodrich sold eight lots, 25x125 each, corner of Seventieth and Charles streets, for $4,000.

One lot, 74x175, corner of Wabash avenue and Sixty-first street, for $52 per front foot, all cash.

One lot in Block 2 of Irving Park, for $1,400.

Henry W. Brooks sold four lots just west of the Rock Island Railroad, at South Englewood, for $700.

Levi Wing & Co. sold No. 4 Park Row, lot 25x130, with large three-story and basement building, with steam heating, etc.; price $30,000.

SUMMARY OF SALES FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 29: City Property—Number of sales, 87; consideration, $440,150. North of City Limits—Number of sales, 5; consideration, $12,900. South of City Limits—Number of sales, 17; consideration, $29,445. West of City Limits—Number of sales, 1; consideration, $2,000. Total sales, 110; total consideration, $484,495.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	14,232	7,191	6,031	4,509
Wheat, bu	127,290	68,590	8,625	16,531
Corn, bu	42,095	57,400	3,635	6,249
Oats, bu	40,005	37,110	13,065	18,630
Rye, bu	4,647	2,477	780	400
Barley, bu	15,250	22,830	3,985	3,548
Grass seed, lbs	33,957	47,575		28,160
Flax seed, lbs	75,260	147,750	20,500	86,700
Broom-corn, lbs	39,500	37,880	1,400	55,212
Cured meats, lbs	350,460	85,440	2064,031	471,065
Beef, brls				420
Pork, brls	510		990	3,680
Lard, lbs	292,230	57,290	647,634	573,420
Tallow, lbs	95,860	30,815		81,202
Butter, lbs	79,699	73,695	22,089	9,830
Dressed hogs, No	774	161	218	676
Live hogs, No	21,159	11,936	6,468	4,350
Cattle, No	732	2,427	570	868
Sheep, No	377	854		705
Hides, lbs	297,176	293,862	47,750	447,122
Highwines, brls	592	248	77	471
Wool, lbs	73,930	191,030		32,900
Potatoes, bu	395	492	360	
Lumber, m feet	1,063	1,759	1,120	1,554
Shingles, m	1,480	560	790	1,004
Lath, m		464	38	43
Salt, brls		2,572	3,143	1,490

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,411 bu wheat; 6,768 bu corn; 6,295 bu oats; 752 bu rye; 1,473 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 13,730 bu wheat; 32,683 bu corn; 15,043 bu oats; 6,226 bu rye; 16,585 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 225 cars wheat; 70 cars corn; 23 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 35 cars barley. Total, 360 cars, or 138,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Nov. 29, 1873.	Nov. 22, 1873.	Nov. 30, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	56,628	50,827	31,632
Wheat, bu	388,840	390,051	266,660
Corn, bu	164,370	215,410	232,855
Oats, bu	161,075	159,405	163,070
Rye, bu	13,635	16,500	16,366
Barley, bu	74,280	64,210	122,880
Dressed hogs, No	2,558	411	805
Live hogs, No	194,362	190,135	129,036
Cattle, No	8,384	10,336	10,698
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	46,557	49,401	28,389
Wheat, bu	286,789	675,964	216,222
Corn, bu	151,779	659,387	80,274
Oats, bu	114,316	187,865	124,188
Rye, bu	2,574	24,598	4,456
Barley, bu	73,274	119,016	135,518
Dressed hogs, No	679		1,530
Live hogs, No	43,693	40,645	23,676
Cattle, No	4,341	3,646	4,849

The report being circulated on 'Change to-day that one of our grain-warehousemen had given $5,000 towards endowing the new Chair of Apologetics, the question was raised whether the donor had not mistaken the object of the institution. It was generally conceded to be open to doubt; because, if the new Professorship *should* be found to cover the work of apologizing for the warehousemen, then the amount donated is much too little for the service to be rendered.

The leading produce markets was generally weaker to-day, though moderately active, and steadier at the decline than might have been expected. The news that a peaceful solution of the Cuban difficulty has probably been effected, may have had something to do in producing the easier feeling; but that effect was little beyond what was due to the decline in the gold premium and the consequent appreciation in the value of the circulating medium known as currency. The great incitement to lower prices all round was a feature of local speculation. Our stocks of grain are low, and there was a large line of shorts out for December, which could not be filled by deliveries in the ordinary way, on account of the scarcity of grain. Those who were short rushed in to buy or obtain settlements, and, in their eagerness, they advanced prices on themselves. They obtained most of what was wanted on Friday, and the lessened demand permitted a partial falling back towards the basis of trading on Thursday. Provisions followed the lead of grain, though without the same apology in the matter of small supply.

Our receipts of grain continue small, though growing somewhat in volume. The closing of the lake has shut up one important avenue of shipment, but there is a good demand by rail, and the recent order to the Inspectors to examine the quality of the grain after it is in the cars seems to have already given increased confidence in regard to quality. Orders were received here to-day from different Eastern parties for nearly 500 car-loads of grain, in the aggregate. This will probably be this season a more important element than ever in our winter trade.

Dry goods met with a good demand, and prices were rather more firmly held, notably so for cotton textiles, which are now relatively much lower than the raw material. Certain of the more popular brands of bleached and brown cottons have recently advanced, and the indications are favorable for a pretty general hardening of prices. Trade, although now quite as active as in former seasons at a like period, shows steady improvement, and the feeling of despondency and gloom so long prevalent has given place to one of cheerful confidence. In the grocery market the principal topic of interest was the rapid advance in coffees, the market taking another upward jump to-day to the extent of a ½c, making an advance of 1@1¼c within the past three days. Sugars are meeting with a large demand, and are firmly held, and sirups, spices, and soaps are also moving freely at full prices. Teas are more active and are held with greater confidence. The importations of 1873 have been scarcely one-half as large as during 1872, and with comparatively light stocks on hand, and a strong probability of the restoration of the "duty," holders are sanguine of an early advance in prices. The butter and cheese markets were without new features, the former ruling quiet and easy, while the latter remains firm at quoted prices. Bagging was in moderate request at unchanged prices, quotations being 36½c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, 33c for Otter Creek, and 31½c for American and Amoskeag. Prices of coal and wood were nominally unchanged, though held with slightly increased firmness. In the leather, pig-iron, and paint markets there were no new developments, trade continuing sluggish at unsettled and generally weak prices. The oil trade was reported fair, with prices generally firm. Lard oil was again higher; now held at 75c for extra, 70c for No. 1, and 65c for No. 2. Tobaccos were dull as previously quoted.

The yard trade in lumber was moderately active at about the quoted range of prices, concessions being made for cash. The docks are now nearly cleared of lumber, and the season's trade is probably over, though a few straggling cargoes may yet arrive. Iron and steel were dull and easy. No important changes were reported in the nail or metal markets. Prices for tinners' stock and metals are comparatively steady. Salt continues active and firm, at $1.80@1.90 for fine, and $1.85@2.00 for coarse. Wool was quiet, but there has been considerable trading within the week, lower prices being accepted. Hops and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Timothy hay continues firm under a fair demand. Seeds were quiet but firm, and there was rather more trading in timothy, at $2.40@2.65 for fair to prime. The offerings of hides were light, and with a fair inquiry from local dealers prices ruled steady at the recent advance. Green fruits were unchanged; also potatoes, the latter being firm. The supply of poultry is still excessive, and is being reduced slowly. Game was dull and lower.

Highwines were quiet and uncertain. Sale was reported of 50 brls at 89c per gallon, which was the inside price reported yesterday. At the same time 89½c was openly and freely bid for a 100-brl lot, and the offer was not accepted. In like manner we are assured that 89½c was bid yesterday all through the session. This little difference of opinion ought to be at once settled, for the benefit alike of dealers and the general public. If there has been any misquotation, either up or down, it should be made known, and the place where the blame lies properly located.

Lake freights were mentioned to-day. The propeller Annie E. Young was chartered to carry 30,000 bu wheat from Milwaukee on through rate to New York.

Dressed hogs were even more quiet than yesterday, and with no change reported in prices. A total of 166 head was reported sold, all at $4.75 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were active, except in the article of meats, and lower all round. The speculative articles were the weakest and the most active, mess pork being 12½@25c per brl, and lard ⅛c per lb, lower; while meats barely fell off ⅛c per lb. The market for live hogs was reported higher, but with packers holding off, and European orders were said to be checked by the fact that meats cannot be sold on the other side the water for what it costs to lay them down there. Mess pork was freely offered, but was taken so very freely by the speculative class that the downward tendency was checked, and the market closed strong. The pork sales of the day foot up the enormous number of 16,850 brls, which will probably prove to be more than 20 per cent of the season's packing. The late advance in hogs is ascribed to the demand on our market from other packing points, and our local packers are cautious about taking hold, thinking that this demand must be soon over, when prices will recede under the decreased competition among buyers. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash, $12.87½@12.90; do seller December, $12.87½@13.00; do seller January, $13.40@13.50; do seller February, $13.87½@13.90; prime mess pork, $11.75@12.00; extra prime do, $9.75@10.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $7.40@7.50; do seller January, $7.70@7.75; do seller February, $7.95@8.00. Green hams at 7½@8c; sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 5½c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝c; do short clear, 6c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4½@4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅛c for short ribs and long clear, and 6¼c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 4⅝c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅜@6½c; do short clear, 6⅝c; do long cut hams, 8@8½c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@½c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 600 brls mess pork (new) at $13.00; 250 brls do, seller December, at $13.25; 4,500 brls do at $13.00; 250 brls do at $12.90; 1,500 brls do at $12.87½; 500 brls do, seller January, at $13.62½; 250 brls do at $13.50; 1,500 brls do at $13.37½; 500 brls do, seller February, at $14.12½; 1,500 brls do at $14.00; 500 brls do at $13.95; 2,500 brls do at $13.90; 1,250 brls do at $13.87½; 1,250 brls do at $13.80; 550 tcs lard at 7½c; 100 tcs do at 7⅝c; 50 tcs do (kettled) at 8½c; 300 tcs do at 6⅝c (loose); 500 tcs do, seller December (last evening), at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do at 7½c; 250 tcs do at $7.43¾; 750 tcs do, seller February (last evening), at $8.12½; 1,250 tcs do at $8.00; 1,000 tcs do at $7.90; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 4½c; 100,000 lbs do, seller February, at 5c; 200 boxes Cumberlands at 6⅛c; 150 boxes do (35 lbs) at 7c; 250 boxes short ribs at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 8c; 5,000 pcs do (15 lbs) at 7⅛c; 80,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7⅜c; 80,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 20,000 pcs do at 7⅞c; 100 brls city tallow at 6⅜c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams at 12½c, canvassed and packed; 5,000 lbs bacon clear sides (light) at 8c.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-'3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-'3.
Chicago, Ill	482,587	212,896	1,425,079
Cincinnati, O	*210,000	145,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	103,300	112,174	302,246
St. Louis, Mo	100,000	127,000	538,000
Milwaukee, Wis	92,751	70,000	303,500
Indianapolis, Ind	99,583	41,860	196,317
Peoria, Ill	11,000	15,000	104,756
Kansas City, Mo	*32,000	27,000	187,221
DesMoines, Iowa	10,000	8,000	53,507
Sabula, Iowa	10,000	....	23,600
Sioux City, Iowa	6,000	....	7,000
Lafayette, Ind	9,000	....	25,000
Evansville, Ind	7,513	3,220	17,906
Martinsville, Ind	11,000	....	
Omaha, Neb	6,000	....	7,500
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	17,850	....	36,204
Delphi, Ind	11,000	1,000	16,300
Detroit, Mich	14,000	....	43,929
Muncie, Ind	7,000	....	26,172
Columbus, Ind	12,000	....	31,248
Nashville, Tenn	2,000	....	20,000
Quincy, Ill	12,000	....	51,983

*Estimated.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Nov. 27, and for corresponding periods:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
W'k end'g Nov. 27, 1873	10,703	9,689	1,849	1,434,254	10,235,465
Same week 1872	29,874	3,921	1,061	224,600	1,123,100
Since Nov. 1, '73	35,062	29,158	4,656	3,479,189	22,388,031
Same time 1872	60,719	10,457	2,538	771,500	1,696,375

†Includes all out meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 88,348 pcs, against 66,360 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 187,031 pcs, against 89,796 pcs the same time 1872.

The total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 15,120, against 10,060 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 133,701, against 94,664 pieces the preceding week.

Flour was quiet, though there was a little more doing than on Friday, and the volume of sales would have been larger but for the smallness of stocks, which leaves very few round lots on the market. Exporters were looking around, and generally bought at a little below the advanced figures quoted yesterday, as wheat was lower. Bran was slow. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 20 brls spring extras (Archibald patent) at $12.00; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 300 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do low at $4.25; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.25; 25 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.00; 150 brls do at $8.75; 30 brls do at $8.50. Total, 2,325 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.00
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Medium to good do	5.00	@ 5.75
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.25	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	12.00	@12.50

Wheat was quiet, as compared with yesterday, and averaged nearly 3c lower on options, with a decline of about 1c per bu on cash lots. The latter were relatively steady, being in good demand for shipment, and for use by local millers, the needs of buyers being fully equal to the increased receipts, so that the decline was little more than that noted in the gold premium. Options fell off, principally because the bulk of the December shorts were filled in, or settled yesterday, and the inquiry to-day was chiefly for investment, which was lighter than usual owing to the brighter prospects of an honorable peace with Spain. The possibility of a war on Cuban account has not materially stimulated the market, and, hence, the news of to-day made little difference. The larger receipts promise a more liberal supply in the winter, and this tended to reduce the anxiety to buy to hold. Operators are not inclined, however, to expect a large accumulation of wheat here before spring, as they think that the demand for rail shipment will be not far from equal to the supply, especially if weights were guaranteed by the companies transporting the grain Eastward. Seller December opened at $1.08⅛, declined to $1.07½, rose to $1.08⅛, and receded to $1.06¾, closing at $1.07⅛. Seller January sold at $1.08¾@1.10⅛, closing at $1.09⅛. Seller February was quiet at about 3c above January. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.07⅛@1.08, closing at the inside, with Northwestern receipts at ¼@½c premium. No. 1 spring was little wanted, closing dull at $1.08⅛ for straight or Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at $1.04, and rejected do at 98c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10½; 400 bu do at $1.08½; 800 bu do at $1.08; 1,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.09½; 2,800 bu do $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08½; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07⅞; 39,600 bu do at $1.07¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.07⅝; 14,800 bu do at $1.07½; 5,600 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.08; 2,800 bu do at $1.07½; 2,400 bu do at $1.07¼; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.04½; 5,200 bu do at $1.04¼; 8,400 bu do at $1.04; 4,800 bu rejected at 98c. Total, 105,400 bu.

Corn was moderately active, in options, but averaged 1c lower than on Friday, with a rather better shipping demand at the decline. The causes at work to depress the market were much the same as those noted in the case of wheat, but they did not make the market weak after prices had been established during the first half-hour of the gathering. The unexpected shortage of yesterday, due to the failures noted in our issue of this morning, had all been filled, and the great mass of operators had little to do but to wait patiently for settlement on Monday. The receipts continued light, and it really seems as if present prices are not sufficient to tempt large quantities out of the hands of country holders. Seller December opened at 46c, declined to 44¾c, rose to 46c, and closed at 45½c. Seller January sold at 45½@46½c, closing at 46c. Regular No. 2 was dull at 44¾@45c, and fresh receipts of do at 45@45½c, both closing nominally higher, as after 3 o'clock regular was the same as seller December. Rejected was irregular. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu high mixed at 45½c; 15,600 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh) at 45½c; 16,000 bu do at 45c; 7,000 bu do at 44¾c; 1,200 bu rejected at 44c; 400 bu do at 43c. Total, 41,800 bu.

Oats were less active and 1½c lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and for the independent reason that the receipts were larger, while the shipments were quite small. New York was quoted firm, but our stocks are on the increase, with a prospect of plenty here before long. Seller December, or cash No. 2, opened at 34c and declined to 33½c, closing at 34⅛c. Seller January sold at 34@34½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 34c; 1,200 bu do at 33⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 33⅝c; 4,800 bu do at 33⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 32½c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 33½c; 600 bu white by sample at 38c; 1,800 bu do at 37c; 3,600 bu mixed do at 35c, all free on cars. Total, 20,400 bu.

Rye was more active at the same range as yesterday, and closed about ½c lower, in consequence of the general weakness outside, especially in corn. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 71c; 2,400 bu do at 70c; 1,600 bu do at 69½c; and 1,200 bu do at 69. Total, 6,000 bu. The market closed at 69½@70c.

Barley was in good demand, and only light supply, which caused an advance of 1c per bu on No. 2 and 3c on No. 3, with a smaller aggregate of business than on Friday. No. 2 sold at $1.36@1.38 cash, and $1.38 seller December, both closing firm. No. 3 sold at 97c@$1.02 for straight, the inside in the Rock Island, and at $1.00 seller December, closing firm at the latter figure. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at $1.38; 1,200 bu do at $1.36; 800 bu No. 3 (N. W.) at $1.07; 800 bu do at $1.02; 1,200 bu do at $1.01; 4,000 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99c; 3,600 bu do at 98c; 1,600 bu do at 97c; 400 bu rejected at 85½c; 1,200 bu do at 85c; 1,600 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu by sample at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.15; 200 bu do at 85c, on track. Total, 29,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 29—London—Cargoes off coast wheat firm, and corn upward tendency. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast, 35s 6d@36s. Same for shipment during December and January, 34s@34s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat firm. Corn steady at 35s 6d.

PROVISION PROSPECTS.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, write:

There has been more doing in produce, and parties are beginning to buy pretty freely, and for this purpose are taking a part of their general wants, intending to take the bulk when prices become more reasonable, or are better established.—Now we see property, in rather small parcels, moving direct to Ireland, Scotland, England, and Germany, notwithstanding the general unfavorable reports from those countries as to the state of trade there, and we infer that they have made up their minds to buy here; but they will not take anything in advance of actual wants so long as there is a hope of getting supplies at a cheaper rate, which they may not be able to determine until April or May, when prices generally cheapen, and in fact when the seeds of the heavy losses of the summer are sown. The South also is beginning to look after its supplies, and is taking part of them; they, however, buy slowly, and only as wanted, thinking they will do better after a while; however, they take something, and swell the general aggregate into more than respectable proportions. With the extreme West, as with the North, there is something doing,—more than common,—and the business looks imposing, though it may be less than last year; still it's something doing, and promises well for the future.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is already tired of the "National" Stock-Yards of St. Louis, which are located in Illinois, and wants a "Union" Stock-Yards, to be located in Missouri. One would think the toy is too expensive to be thrown away so soon.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT TRADE.

The San Francisco *Alta* in a recent issue says: "During the twelve months ending with October the value of wheat which left this port, mainly for England, was, in round numbers, $20,000,000, quite equal, if not exceeding, the value of gold raised in the State in the same period of time. As a matter of course, this vast trade, grown up since 1860, when it commenced, attracts the enterprising, and draws largely upon local capital for its conduct. It is the case that a very perceptible change this year has taken place in the character of the trade, or the mode in which the grain is marketed. The old solid cash system, which characterized operations, shows signs of innovations not for the better. Where so much wealth changes hands, a thousand schemes spring into action for the appropriation of a portion of it, and speculation becomes rife. The results are not healthy. In this very prosperous year a cancer eats deep into the profits, and, possibly, of the $20,000,000 worth sold, $1,000,000 has been lost by pursuing a wrong system."

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Young, furnishes the following synopsis of Monthly Report No. 1, series 1873-'4, which is now in press, relating to commerce and navigation:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exp'ts (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Month ended July 31—			
1873	$50,535,907	$51,299,583	$1,959,342
1872	59,497,855	46,824,681	3,408,916
Seven months ended July 31—			
1873	390,267,666	361,944,255	15,970,400
1872	412,864,841	322,969,157	14,356,546

For the seven months ending July 31, 1873 and 1872, the following amounts consisted of specie and bullion, and of merchandise, respectively:

	Imports.	Domestic exp'ts (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Specie and bullion—			
1873	$ 9,133,245	$ 39,630,876	$ 5,278,124
Merchandise—			
1873	381,134,421	322,313,379	10,692,276
Specie and bullion—			
1872	10,857,485	66,121,088	4,489,025
Merchandise—			
1872	402,007,356	256,848,069	9,867,521

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse July 31, 1873, was $77,715,515, as compared with $112,896,691 July 31, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the excess of the total imports over the total domestic and foreign exports, combined, for the seven months ended July 31, 1873, was $47,534,187, against $32,900,322 July 31, 1872.

The amounts brought and carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other vehicles, during the seven months ended July 31, 1873 and 1872, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exp'ts (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
1873.			
American vessels	$109,125,882	$ 89,337,593	$5,177,575
Foreign vessels	272,581,546	310,630,561	8,821,173
Land vehicles	8,560,238	4,285,131	1,971,647
1872.			
American vessels	118,997,854	96,936,236	3,775,788
Foreign vessels	283,261,477	252,421,846	7,959,365
Land vehicles	10,605,510	2,294,962	2,621,398

From the above table it will be seen that during the seven months ended July 31, 1873, over 74 per cent of the total trade by water was in foreign vessels, and for the corresponding period of 1872 the value carried in foreign vessels was about 71 per cent.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended July 31, 1873 and 1872, respectively, were as follows:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
1873.				
American vessels	11,317	3,635,017	11,685	3,812,366
Foreign vessels	20,422	8,161,184	20,539	8,126,047
Total	31,739	11,796,201	32,224	11,938,413
1872.				
American vessels	10,769	3,727,103	10,603	3,678,394
Foreign vessels	18,719	7,152,737	18,890	7,129,665
Total	29,488	10,879,840	29,493	10,808,059

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate request and easier, closing weak at $1.06¾ seller December, and at $1.08¾@1.09 seller January, the latter option closing at the inside. Corn was stronger, selling at 45¼@45½c for December, and 45⅞@46½c seller January, both options closing at the outside. No transactions in other grain or provisions were reported.

EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, CHICAGO, Nov. 29—9 p. m.—Sales at Evening Board, 250 brls mess pork, seller December, at $13.00.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at $1.78@1.83.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged: Navy beans, $2.40@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00. Green peas, $1.40; yellow do, $1.25.

BUTTER—Prices ranged about the same as on the previous days of the week, but the feeling was easy, and on anything below choice there was a pretty general inclination to concede a little. Shippers and local buyers operated with considerable freedom at the annexed range of prices: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@28c.

BAGGING—In connection with this market there were no new features to note. A fair aggregate of sales was accomplished, and former quotations were very generally sustained. We report our list as follows: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—There was a little more inquiry this morning from Eastern dealers, but aside from this the condition of the market is substantially the same. Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in light request. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.60 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Muwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There was a fair movement in this staple at prices not varying materially from those current for the past four weeks or more, and the market may be quoted steady and firm as follows: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Under this head there was nothing new to note. Orders were liberal in number, but small in the amounts called for, and the market must still be quoted dull. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods continue active and firm. The demand is fully equal to the supply, at least of pork barrels. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.60@1.65; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, 1.80; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@26.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Fresh were salable at 23@24c, and firm. Pickled were in light request at 16@18c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request and steady. We repeat: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 68@73c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c. Sales include 100 lbs from live geese at 58c.

FISH—In this market but a limited amount of trading was done, orders being few and small, and values were again quoted unchanged, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Dealers reported the market satisfactorily active both for domestic and for imported varieties, and former prices were uniformly well sustained. Rasins, prunes, currants, apples, and peaches were moving freely, and commanded the full quoted prices. We repeat: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.90@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7⅞c; old do, 6½@6⅞c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Cranberries move slowly. Choice lots are billed at $13.00, but the bulk of the sales are made at $10.50@12.50. Apples are in moderate local request. Other fruits were unchanged. We repeat: Lemons, $8.00@9.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@12.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $3.00@4.60 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Codds, $10.50@12.00; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue excited and are still advancing, quotations being marked up a ¼c to-day, on all grades. Sugars and sirups continue active, and are firmly and steadily held. Spices and soaps are also moving freely at full prices. Other articles in the list rule quiet and steady. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36@35½c; O. G. Java, 32@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30@30½c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 26@26½c; good do, 25½@25¾c; common do, 24½@24¾c; roasting do, 23½@23¾c; Singapore Java, 28½@29c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26¾@27½c; do, prime, 26½@26¾c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10¾@10½c; do, No. 2, 10¼@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 9¾@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 39@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 39@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do, No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do, No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6½@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The demand continues fair, and timothy is firm at the recent advance. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The offerings on the street were light, but prices are steadier, and the demand from local dealers fair. We quote: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request. We quote: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

IRON AND STEEL—Business is limited to supplying the immediate wants of the trade, and quotations, though generally adhered to for small lots, are shaded frequently for large quantities. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10@	4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—We quote the market dull at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	38@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	75@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	22@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	36@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand. The market is comparatively steady. Below are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 35c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—Were in light request at the following rates: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $5.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 25@28c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.25; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Lard oil was very firmly held, quotations being 75c for extra and 70c for No. 1. Other descriptions were comparatively steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 15c; extra winter lard, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 65@75c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, common, 15c.

POTATOES—Continue in active request and firm. Eastern peachblows brought $2.75 in brls. Few carlots were offered. We quote: Peachblows, in brls, $2.65@2.75; do, from store, $1.15@1.20.

POULTRY AND GAME—There is very little change in the market for dressed poultry. The supply is very large, and consists largely of common stock, which is almost unsalable. Very choice turkeys bring 9@10c. Game was in liberal supply and slow. Quail and prairie chickens were easier, and venison saddles a trifle higher. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed, $2.00@3.00; common do, $1.00@1.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@3.50; geese, $6.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 6@10c; prairie chickens, $3.25@3.50; partridges, $3.75; quail, $1.25@1.50; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.50; venison saddles, 12@12½c; do carcasses, 7@8c; antelope, 11c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SEEDS—There was a little more trading in the better grades of timothy, and the market was firm at $2.25@2.65, the outside for prime. Clover was quiet but firm at $4.75@5.00. Flax was quoted at $1.55. We note sales of 126 bags prime timothy at $2.65; 254 bags at $2.60; 10 bags at $2.40.

SALT—The interior demand for salt is very active, and the market retains its firm tone: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85, coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—There is a steady improvement in the demand, and the market for fine goods shows decided firmness. The light importations of the present season, and the prospective restoration of the duty, give the market an upward tendency. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We repeat our quotations as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 65@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Sold to a moderate extent at the following prices: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet. The sales made recently were at concessions of 2@3c from our highest quotations:

Tub, washed, prime	48@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

Nearly all the cargoes at the docks have been disposed of, and the business of the season is practically over. One or two cargoes are still on sale, and there may be a few more to come in, but nearly all the vessels are now laid up for the winter. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $11.00@15.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no change to note. The usual number of orders were received and placed, the quoted prices being generally adhered to, though some dealers are making concessions for cash. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	....	3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $23.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Nov. 29.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,556	36,892	229
Tuesday	2,623	45,673	243
Wednesday	1,238	41,199	1,944
Thursday	1,597	30,433	568
Friday	732	21,159	377
Saturday	550	30,000	400
Total	8,296	205,356	3,761
Last week	10,349	184,577	4,674
Week before last	7,940	123,054	4,178
Week ending Nov. 8	9,849	90,238	5,482
Total, 4 weeks	36,425	603,225	18,095
Same period in 1872	51,448	350,869	22,672
Increase	....	252,356	....
Decrease	15,023	....	4,577

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	507	5,793	....
Tuesday	1,090	5,767	....
Wednesday	470	11,124	....
Thursday	806	10,179	....
Friday	570	6,468	....
Total	3,443	39,331	....
Last week	4,413	38,818	827

CATTLE—In connection with this market a review of the past week develops no new features of sufficient prominence to require special comment. If the half-dozen or more preceding weeks had not been as thoroughly dull and generally unsatisfactory as it was possible to conceive of their being, we should hazard nothing in asserting that the market for the week just closed was "the worst of the season." The cause of the extreme depression in the cattle market is found in the continued excessive supply of all kinds of poultry and game, and the superabundance of cheap meats furnished by the packing-houses. When dressed chickens can be bought at 50c a pair, and turkeys at 8@12c per lb, as is now the case, retail butchers cannot reasonably expect consumers to buy their beef at the extortionate prices demanded, viz.: 16c for round, and 18@20c for sirloin and porter-house. Although the price of the live animal has, during the past six weeks or more, ruled lower than at any previous period since the breaking out of the war, there has been no reduction in retailers' prices, and, as a consequence, the consumption of beef has fallen off nearly 50 per cent. The average weekly receipts during the past month and a half have been only about 9,600 head, but this number largely exceeded all legitimate demands, and the market has languished. The extreme range of prices paid during the week was $1.25@5.50, with only a single transaction at the outside figure. With rare exceptions, there were no transfers at over $5.00, while the bulk of the business was accomplished at the low range of $2.50@4.50. Eastern buyers, of whom there was an unusually small attendance, operated with more than ordinary caution. The aggregate of their purchases reaches barely 4,000, most of which were taken at $3.50@3.75 for Texas and Cherokee cattle, and at $3.75@4.75 for common to prime natives. The trading in stock cattle was of a limited character, the offerings being few and the demand small. Prices must be quoted unchanged, ranging from $2.35@2.50 for common, to $2.75@3.00 for prime droves. Local butchers supplied their wants at $1.25@2.25 for bulls, scrawny cows, stags, &c.; at $2.50@3.25 for Texas and Cherokee cattle, and at $2.50@3.75 for common to choice cows and poor to fair steers. Veal calves still meet with some demand at $2.50@5.00 for poor to best.

To-day but a small amount of trading was done, and the market closes—as it has ruled throughout the week—dull and depressed.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40@5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

HOGS—Since our last weekly review, 205,356 hogs have arrived at the Union Stock-Yards; against 184,577 last week, 123,054 week before last, and 126,166 for the corresponding week last year. During the four weeks ending to-day the receipts have been 603,225, or 252,356 more than for the same period last year. The arrivals from Jan. 1 to date aggregate 3,665,000—an increase of 263,000 as compared with 1872, and 1,732,000 as compared with 1871. Previous to last week the largest number received in any one week was 158,460,—for the week ending Jan. 18, 1873. The week just closed was remarkable, as having witnessed the largest receipts of any one day, as well as the largest weekly receipts ever known in the history of this, or any other market.

Trade opened briskly on Monday, and has continued uninterruptedly active to the close. Prices in the meantime have ruled unqualifiedly firm, and materially higher than last week, closing quotations showing an advance of fully 25@30c over the highest point reached during the previous week. The fact that our market has successfully withstood the pressure of the unprecedentedly heavy receipts of the past fortnight of course, is due to the urgent character of the demand for, and the consequent rapid appreciation in the value of, the product. A significant feature of the market was the presence here, during the first half of the week, of Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Detroit packers, the supply at those points falling short of the demand. The sharp upward movement of prices toward the close of the week, however, compelled their withdrawal, and the total of their purchases did not much exceed 5,000 head. As a result of the relatively high prices now prevalent, it is expected that next week's receipts will also be heavy, and many are apprehensive of a "tumble" in prices, but, as our packers are not carrying any large amount of the product, and as that market does not as yet show signs of weakening, any very pronounced decline in the price of the live animal cannot reasonably be expected.

To-day trading was active, and, notwithstanding the receipts footed up some 30,000, a firm feeling obtained, and the advance established yesterday was tolerably well sustained. Sales were reported at $4.05@4.35—principally at $4.20@4.30. Not all the offerings were disposed of, but the market closes comparatively steady at the subjoined quotations.

The closing prices of this week, compared with those current on the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Extra	$4.30@4.35	$4.12@4.15
Good to choice	4.20@4.25	4.05@4.10
Common to medium	4.00@4.15	3.90@4.00

Below are the principal forenoon's sales. Later sales showed a slight decline from opening rates:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	205	$4.25	42	263	$4.30	46	424	$4.30
62	242	4.20	47	326	4.25	43	349	4.25
106	306	4.25	110	314	4.25	62	201	4.30
51	321	4.25	45	379	4.30	54	309	4.25
131	381	4.30	37	324	4.30	46	332	4.25
95	336	4.30	88	309	4.30	130	213	4.25
52	283	4.10	108	284	4.25	52	250	4.25
308	281	4.25	72	174	4.30	48	342	4.25
49	330	4.30	45	323	4.30	56	338	4.25
146	362	4.30	53	270	4.20	44	362	4.25
99	274	4.25	38	312	4.30	62	200	4.25
50	276	4.30	39	400	4.30	43	400	4.25
60	195	4.25	60	200	4.25	106	326	4.25
244	296	4.20	40	199	4.30	51	353	4.25
52	262	4.30	71	202	4.35	53	289	4.30
45	368	4.25	131	270	4.20	49	210	4.30
48	329	4.25	110	289	4.25	43	323	4.30
49	331	4.35	47	335	4.25	54	356	4.12½
63	210	4.25	42	354	4.35	42	327	4.30
55	260	4.25	55	298	4.20	59	266	4.30

SHEEP—This market continues very quiet, with but slight variation in prices. Shippers have done nothing during the past week, but the wants of Chicago butchers proved about equal to the supply (only 3,761 head were received) and prices were sustained at $2.75@3.00 for poor to common; at $3.10@3.25 for medium, and at $3.50@4.00 for good to strictly choice. Few sold above $3.62½, and not many below $3.00. The market closed steady at the above range, with about all sold.

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NEW BOOKS.

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GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

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These steamships, built expressly for this trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, $30; and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE to perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. Bigelow, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book.

THE COURTS.

Progress in the Howell Case.

Sentence Day in the Criminal Court.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge Hopkins will be here to-morrow, to assist in trying the criminal docket in the United States District Court.

It is expected that Judge Blodgett will be engaged in a heavy railroad suit, as soon as the Powell case is concluded, which, it is believed, will occupy three weeks.

Judge Farwell will return to the Circuit Court to-day, and will probably hear the argument for injunction in the lately commenced case against the County Clerk.

Judge Tree will take the Criminal Court this term.

Judge Gary will be the only one to try common law cases this week; next week Judges McRoberts and Murphy are expected.

THE HOWELL CASE

was not concluded on Saturday afternoon, as was expected, but the closing argument will be made by Mr. Storrs this morning. Quite a large number of spectators were present Saturday, to hear the summing up.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

David Keeports, for the use of himself and Margaret Donaldson, administratrix, commenced a suit against William H. Hutchinson and John Dolese for $4,000.

Charles Kelsey and James Kelsey brought suit in ejectment against Mary Behm, claiming $5,000 damages.

The same parties also brought an action against Joseph Naper and Neelson Naper, for a similar sum, and against Anaz H. Blodgett, for a like cause and amount.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Saturday was sentence day in the Criminal Court, and Judge Farwell was fully occupied. Several motions for new trials were also argued, among them those of the panel-game thieves. These two cases were taken under advisement by the Judge. The following are the most important of the prisoners sentenced:

James Kelly, for assaulting a police officer, was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Henry Owens was sentenced, for larceny, to one year in Joliet.

Patrick Fagan, for larceny, was given two years at the Penitentiary.

Henry Weinar was given three months in the House of Correction for stealing.

William Bird, for appropriating things which did not belong to him, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

James Burwell, for larceny, was condemned to fifteen months in the State Prison.

Edward Curtis, for assault, was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

John Kerrigan was tried for larceny, and adjudged guilty, and his sentence fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

Otto Lehman, for larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, and Oliver Smith was made his companion for a like offense.

Abraham Lindsey, for appropriating railroad funds, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of George E. Cassidy was proved, and letters testamentary granted to David W. Cassidy and Thomas C. Hoag, under a bond for $20,000.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Dunn, Frank Mayo and John Dunn were appointed administrators, under a bond for $10,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Clark and Raffen filed a petition against George L. Batchelder, David Whiting, Lucy J. Bowe, and Samuel McCarty, asking for a mechanics' lien on Nos. 69, 71, and 73 South Clark street. Petitioners allege that defendants have a leasehold interest in the ground, and that they, Clark and Raffen, are entitled to a lien on the building for $2,380.68.

James M. Marshall filed a bill for account against Esther E. G. Taylor and her husband, Caroline Sweetzer and her husband, Clara E. Root and her husband, Emma B. Kumler, Charles J. S. Kumler, Cynthia A. Hill, and Arston G. Hill. Complainant alleges that he has been trustee of the estate of Esther Ewing, of which defendants are heirs, and as such has paid out large sums for which he desires to be reimbursed, and also to be remunerated for acting as trustee, and claims about $10,000.

Strauss, Hahne & Co., brick manufacturers, filed a petition against Edwin Hau, Edwin O. Gale, and G. W. Narcross, praying for a mechanic's lien on the building on Sub-Lots 9 and 10 of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Block 40, Original Town of Chicago, and alleging that there is still due them on the contract the sum of $1,145.50.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Kitty Turner commenced a suit by attachment against Nettie Sampson, claiming $1,000 damages for an aggravated assault and battery on her at No. 22 West Washington street.

Francis Mayo and John Dunn, as administrators of the estate of Peter Dunn, commenced an action for damages against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, claiming $5,000.

The Lucas Market Savings Bank of Missouri sued out an attachment against D. Emor Sweet & Co., alleging that they owe the bank $1,900 on seven acceptances, and are not residents of the State of Illinois.

THE CALL.

Judge Rogers will call 1,471 to 1,498, except 1,482.

Judge Booth's call will be 169 to 185.

Judge Gary will call the first twenty cases on his calendar No. 1.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

J. A. Henry, of Joliet, is at the Palmer.

W. D. Dwight, of Detroit, is at the Palmer.

G. S. Fancher, of New York, is at the Palmer.

W. D. Hicox, of Syracuse, is at the Grand Pacific.

James M. Smith, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. James Putman, of Iowa, is at the Palmer.

E. H. Foster, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman.

Ben T. Cable, of Rock Island, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is at the Palmer.

Jonathan Sherman, Jr., of Washington, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William Shepherd, of Jerseyville, Ill., is at the Palmer.

S. H. Norton, Captain Second United States Cavalry, is at the Sherman.

F. N. Bentley, of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, is at the Sherman.

C. C. Angus, J. E. Glenn, and J. A. Angus, U. S. A., are registered at the Grand Pacific.

A. W. Mandeville, Hudson, N. Y.; C. B. Haynes, Peoria; C. Oakford Klett, Philadelphia; and A. R. Cathcart, St. Paul, are registered at the Palmer.

Thomas Neill, Peoria; Thomas L. Chapin, Chicopee, Ill.; G. S. Roberts, Philadelphia; and E. W. Parsons, Hartford, Conn., are registered at the Sherman.

S. C. Dicer, Boston; Samuel Debow, New York; Albert Pearce, New York; O. Bailey, White Cloud, Kan.; and E. W. Wiggins, Cincinnati, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Smoking on an empty stomach was what killed Robert Wright in London recently.

Herman Wiedman, of Seymour, Ind., "suicided" with arsenic because his wife wanted a divorce.

Queen Victoria, while on a recent visit to Crathie, Scotland, partook of the communion in a Presbyterian church.

M. Gustave Dore has begun to illustrate Shakspeare, first choosing for his pencil "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Macbeth."

The Rev. Mr. D'Orsay, a Methodist clergyman of Branford, Conn., is frescoing his church with his own hands, and doing it well.

A well-known London firm of picture dealers has offered £50,000 for the artistic contents of the late Sir Edwin Landseer's studio.

C. B. Plummer, of Bangor, Me., gives public notice that any person who shall hereafter either give or sell to him any of those stimulants which destroy self-control and arouse that most unconquerable of passions, the appetite for strong drink, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Mr. Arch and his companion, Mr. Clayden, like the spies of old, have sent home, says the London Times, but a sorry account of the Promised Land. "So little does the fact correspond with their expectations that they are now directing their efforts to the [illegible] of Canada itself.

if ever it is to be made fit for the reception of English laborers."

One escaped lunatic, at least, seems to have bettered himself. Three years ago, Nathaniel B. McCurdy, a Maine man, got out of the asylum by dropping down the lightning-rod. A few days ago he informed his mother, by letter, that he was alive and well, and in the military service of Ali Pasha, who doesn't, we suppose, regard insanity as a military disqualification.

Six times have attempts been made to take the life of W. L. Darbee, of Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., because he is the Agent of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On a recent occasion he complained of a canal-driver for cruelly treating his horse, and, a day or two after, the canal-driver fired at him, but fortunately did not succeed in his murderous attempt.

The Bishop of Urgel has sent a circular to the Spanish Episcopate, announcing his intention of joining Don Carlos, by whom he had been invited to leave his See in order to escape from the persecutions to which he is subjected. Only five Bishops replied approving his intention; six others blamed him. The attitude of the latter has been sanctioned by the Pope.

Robert Toombs is again roaring in Georgia. A report of one of his recent speeches says: "He thanked God for the mark of His retributive justice in bringing first to the altar of sacrifice and loss many of the financial magnates of the land who sowed the wind for the purpose of 'cornering the interest of others, but were now impaled upon the point of ruin by the pitiless blast of the whirlwind.'"

At the London Central Criminal Court, recently, Mrs. Charlotte Annie Fitzgerald, wife of Maj. Fitzgerald, was tried for stealing a diamond ring, a diamond necklace, and other articles. Evidence was given at great length, and the witnesses underwent rigid cross-examination. The jury found the accused not guilty, on the ground of insanity, and she was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

James Brown, of Salem, Mass., accumulated a little money and ten children. He became ill. The doctor rashly told him that he could not recover. So he gave all his property to his two sons, and then he unfortunately recovered. We needn't say that the two sons kept the estate and turned the old gentleman into the street, where he was looking for a lodging when last heard from.

The London *Daily News* of Nov. 7 says: "A correspondent writes that the celebrated picture by J. Portaels, of Brussels, of 'The Drought in Egypt,' which has this year obtained the special gold medal offered for the best picture exhibited, without regard to school, style, or subject, by a living artist, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, has just been purchased out of our galleries at a very high price, for the Museum of Washington, United States, which is beginning to form a collection of paintings by modern artists."

The English barrister, Mr. William Weightman, who was convicted some months ago for stealing a law book from a London Law Library, is now an inmate of Hanwell Asylum. It appears that he was laboring under a malady known as "general paralysis of the insane," a disease which, once thoroughly developed, almost inevitably proves fatal within an average period of two years. A medical man, writing to the London *Times*, says it is on the increase, and most commonly met with among the "bread-winners," the proportion of males to females affected by it being more than five to one.

A wonderful merchant has just did in Liverpool, England. His name was Mr. Edward Garston. In youth he was a great traveler, and became an accomplished linguist, so that he acted as interpreter at Queen Caroline's trial. He engaged in the Greek revolution, and showed great bravery. Afterward he kept the duelists of Naples in terror with his reputation. Returning to England he settled down as a merchant in Liverpool. He was, in addition to his other professions, an author.

Mr. R. G. Melville, of the British civil service in India, not long since caused much scandal by becoming a Mahommedan and marrying a native girl, while his Christian wife is still living. His new one is only fourteen years of age. It seems that the Government cannot remove him from the civil service on account of his change of religion, but he can be kept unemployed, which will reduce his income to $1,500 a year. He cannot be prosecuted for bigamy, but his first wife can obtain a divorce.

Lucette Meyers furnishes an example of the length to which an insane thirst for notoriety will sometimes carry an unscrupulous person. She voluntarily accused herself of having been Goodrich's mistress, and of knowing the circumstances of his murder. She adhered to her story, and continually invented fresh ones, although by so doing she secured her own commitment to prison and confinement there for weeks. Finally, it is ascertained that there is not one word of truth in her statements, and that she never so much as met Goodrich. Her discharge from prison ends her connection with the affair, and leaves the public to wonder at the depraved taste for notoriety which induces her to tell such a series of falsehoods to procure her own arrest and undergo a prolonged imprisonment.—*Graphic.*

The report comes from the capital of South Carolina that an effort will be made to impeach Gov. Moses for corrupt practices in office. It has long been a topic of discussion how a man who was poor when he first entered the public service is able to live like a Prince on a small salary, as he has been doing. In December last the General Assembly appropriated $325,000 to pay the claims of the State Printing Company, and it was openly said at the time that Gov. Moses refused to approve the joint resolution unless he was paid $40,000 for the job. The Company complained that very little was left when they had finished paying the various politicians who "helped the claim through." The impeachment proceedings will be based upon this transaction.

Loose Again--More Murders Committed by Poor Lo.

From the El Paso (Tex.) Sentinel, Nov. 15.

The Stanton Indians are loose all over this country, and are followed sharply by four companies of the Eighth Cavalry from Forts Wingate, McRea, and Stanton. Capt. Wells and his company left here three days ago on the trail of from three to four hundred Indians who were making for the Sand Hills, on the other side of the Pecos. They have left us alone so far, but we expect to hear from them up the river. On their way from the reservation they *killed four settlers* at Seven Rivers. All the rest of the settlers are on the war-path. Every day there are parties of them with small detachments of soldiers, at our camp. This country can never be settled up while this state of things lasts. "Uncle Sam" should either keep them unarmed on the reservations and try to civilize them, or else wage a war of extermination against them.

A Woman's Will.

The "wills" man of the *Illustrated London News* says that ladies have not the opportunity of controlling their husbands in regard to their remarrying, as he does not remember a single case of a married woman by her will placing any restraint on her husband marrying again; but he knows of a case to the contrary. Mrs. Van Hanrigh by her will, proved in December, 1868, leaves all her property—which appears to have been considerable—to her husband. Indorsed on the back of her will is a memorandum stating that she wishes her clothes to be sold to pay her funeral expenses, which are to be as small as possible; and after commending her husband to the care of her mother, she adds: "It is also my earnest wish that my darling husband should marry ere long a nice, pretty girl, who is a good housewife, and, above all, to be careful that she is a good temper."

The Typical Juror.

United States Attorney Lane tells the following in relation to his experience in one of the Iowa courts: "A case in which he had been retained came on for trial a second time, having been through the judicial mill once and redocketed on error. A jury was impaneled, and among the questions propounded to each talesman was this: 'Were you a juror in this case before, or do you know anything about it?' Each man of the twelve answered no, and the Attorney was about to pass the jury when his co-counsel suggested that one of the jurors had certainly been similarly engaged in the first trial. Mr. Lane called up the suspected man and inquired if he knew anything of the case. 'No, sir,' was the prompt reply. 'But were you not on the jury when it was first tried?' queried the Attorney. The juror responded: 'Well, now that you speak of it, I believe I was on that jury, but I didn't pay enough attention to the case to know anything about it.'"

Four Sets of Twins.

A Pennsylvania paper gives the following: "Mrs. Sally Taylor, in Westtown Township, is the grandmother of eight twin grandchildren, which fact we regard as remarkable. These four sets of twins are divided among her children as follows: Elizabeth Williams, wife of Gideon Williams, in Birmingham Township, is the proud mother of two sets, the first being girls, the second boys. Jane, wife of Washington Yearsley, residing in Westtown Township, has one set of spanking boys, and the other and last pair (a boy and a girl) belong to and bask in the happy smiles of Mrs. Stephen Taylor, of this borough."

CONGRESS.

Business of the Coming Session.

A Rush of Financial Schemes Expected--Cheap Transportation and Pacific Railroad Jobs--Probable and Possible Investigations--A Powerful Lobby to Be on Hand--The Alabama Award, the Mormons, Louisiana, Postal Telegraphs, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The coming session promises to be the busiest ever known. An unusually large number of important measures undisposed of by the last Congress will be revived this winter, and the increased membership of the House will result in a larger amount of new business than heretofore. The more men the more bills, every member seeking to originate something that will draw public attention to him. The panic will bring out at the start a flood of financial measures, and the remedies thus proposed for the stringency of the money market will, by their variety and contradictory character, show to what a surprising extent our legislators are groping in the dark when attempting to deal with questions of National finance. The bills that will be offered on this subject may be classed in three groups—first, measures for expanding the currency; second, measures for securing resumption of specie payments, immediate or prospective; and third, measures to give elasticity to the currency. Among the first group will undoubtedly be numerous bills for the issue of more greenbacks and for increasing the National bank circulation. The second group will be larger than for several years past, and will include all the old schemes for resumption and many new ones, while the third group will comprise plans for the interconvertibility of greenbacks and bonds bearing various rates of interest, and bills authorizing free banking upon a specie basis. The National Bank system will have to sustain a severer attack from its enemies than it has ever undergone before in Congress. Secretary Richardson will be early called upon to explain his conduct in illegally reissuing a portion of the $44,000,000 of legal tender reserves, which no one in Congress ever seriously maintained he had the right to put in circulation without express warrant of law. The recent serious falling off in the revenue, the alarmingly small balance remaining in the Treasury, and the heavy appropriations asked in the estimates for the next fiscal year, will bring up the question of increasing taxation. It is possible that the tariff on tea and coffee will be re-enacted, and that some old abolished internal taxes will be revived. An early effort will be made to repeal the involuntary feature of the Bankruptcy law, if not the entire law. A long struggle may be expected between the advocates of strict economy and those who favor liberal expenditures, when the appropriation bills come up, and it will probably begin over the Naval Deficiency bill, which promises to be surprisingly large.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION SCHEMES.

Land grants are forever dead, but the schemes for cheap transportation which began to take shape in the last Congress, stimulated by the recommendation of the President in his message, will no doubt be vigorously pushed this winter. They are much more dangerous than the old land-grant jobs, because they contemplate direct raids upon the Treasury, of the indorsement by the Government of the bonds of corporations. You may expect to see effected the combination attempted last winter between the friends of the various projects for lines of water communication between the West and the seaboard. These are the Niagara Falls Ship Canal, the Atlantic and Ohio Canal by way of the James and Kanawha Rivers, the Illinois Ship Canal, and the great Southern project for a "water-way" connecting the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic Ocean by way or the Tennessee, Coosa, and Savannah Rivers. A large number of Southern and Western members are already committed to these enormous jobs. A determined attempt will probably be made to secure subsidies for the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, which are said to be in desperate straits. Agents of these lines have already arrived here, and are looking over the ground to see whether it will pay to open a campaign. The plan most talked of is for the two companies to work together and try to secure a subsidy of bonds sufficient to complete the roads in return for a relinquishment of their land grant. In other words, the Government is to be asked to buy back the land it gave away. It is believed that a large influence could be brought to bear in aid of this scheme by promising the holders of the bonds of the roads Government bonds in exchange in case they are obtained.

Of miscellaneous jobs there is likely to be no lack. Beside the usual canal and railway schemes, and our old friends the steamship subsidy bills, which will undoubtedly show their faces again, there are two gigantic and impudent jobs apparently emanating from the South, but really put forward by New York speculators, which will be pushed with all the power of the lobby. These are the refunding of the cotton tax, and the assumption by the United States of the Southern State debts. Both were broached last winter, but the session was too short to organize the lobby and bring its forces to bear.

A FEVER FOR INVESTIGATION.

The general feeling among Republican Congressmen is that investigations ought to be discouraged, for the good of the party, but there will unquestionably be found plenty of reformers, and men ambitious of the popularity that attends efforts to expose abuses, to start new inquiries and revive old ones, which there was not time enough to prosecute to a conclusion last session. The rumors that have long been afloat about the Capitol of the use of corrupt means to secure the Pacific Mail subsidy and the land grants for the Northern and Southern Pacific roads will probably be sifted by special committees. The operations of the District of Columbia Government will also be looked into, and probably whitewashed anew. The management of the American Department of the Vienna Exhibition and the scandal created by Minister Jay and the Commissioners must also be examined. Gen. Van Buren, the first Chief Commissioner, rests under serious charges preferred and not yet proven by Mr. Jay, and will demand that the latter shall produce his proofs before a committee of the House. Then we may expect a thorough overhauling of the Treasury Department, where it is suspected there are many screws loose. If once the mania for investigation sets in, no branch of the Government will be entirely safe from the troublesome inquiries of smelling committees, as they are irrespectfully termed in the departments.

GENERAL MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

Among important miscellaneous legislation that will early occupy the attention of Congress, may be mentioned the following:

The disposition of the Alabama awards, now lying in the Treasury, invested in 5 per cent bonds. One plan is to create a commission to distribute the money, and the other is to throw the matter into one of the courts. The question of admitting the claims of insurance companies will be sharply contested.

A new raid will be made upon the Mormons. The bill which the Senate passed at the close of last session to limit the jurisdiction of the Territorial courts, and place nearly all the functions of local government in the hands of United States officials will be revived, with other provisions for stamping out polygamy.

The postal telegraph scheme will be again pushed, and Mr. Creswell's new idea, borrowed from England, of making the post-offices Government savings banks will come up for debate if not action.

The Louisiana troubles must be reinvestigated by the Senate. Two claimants of seats, one elected by the McEnery Legislature, and the other by the Kellogg usurpation, will present themselves, and the settlement of the contest will involve the reopening of the whole question.

The treatment of passengers on emigrant ships will be made the subject of further legislation. During the past summer Commissioners appointed for the purpose have crossed the Atlantic in the steerage of passenger steamers to observe the treatment of the emigrants, and have traversed the main lines of railway which transport them from New York to the West. The reports of these Commissioners (one of them a lady) will furnish a basis for action.

Fully the usual number of claims growing out of the Rebellion, relief bills, pension bills, and the like, will have to be disposed of. There will be beside four or five Constitutional amendments offered, and a great deal of legislation of a theoretical and visionary character. Add to all this a thousand measures, public and private, which no one can now foresee, and it will be apparent that there is to be no lack of work in Congress.

The Arrest of a Former Harvard Professor in Havana.

From the Boston Traveller.

The reported arrest of Prof. Cancia Bello, ex-Professor of Spanish in Harvard College, Cambridge, is confirmed by letters from Havana. I met to-day his former pupil, who was with him in Boston, J. G. Angarica, who says that Prof. Bello went to Havana at the invitation of the Spanish authorities in relation to his property, which had been sequestrated, promising to restore it on the payment of a certain sum, he to relinquish his claims. At Washington, Angarica earnestly requested him not to go to Cuba and imperil his life, as it was only a Spanish trick to get hold of him and imprison him. He was arrested on the arrival of the steamer City of New York in Havana recently, with some sixty others, some of whom were in the steamer and others already in Havana. Prof. Bello is in prison on the charge of conspiracy against the Spanish Government, and his friends entertain fears that false witnesses will be trumped up against him, and that the Spaniards will treat him as they did the Virginius Captain.

INDIAN PROBLEMS.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Encouraging Results of the Peace Policy--The Payment of Annuities in Money Disapproved--How to Promote Agriculture Among the Indians--The Reservation System--Punishment of the Modocs--Disorders in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1873.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, regards the situation in the Indian service as favorable, and as a vindication of the propriety and the practicability of the humane policy which was adopted at the beginning of President Grant's executive term, and which has governed the Department in the transaction of all business matters pertaining to the conduct of Indian affairs. That policy has for its main object and aim the restraint and elevation of the wild tribes of the frontier through firm but kind treatment. That progress has been made in the establishment of the policy, and in the improvement of the condition of the Indians reached by it, is shown by the increased interest in educational matters, a growing willingness on the part of the Indians to engage in industrial pursuits, a desire for the division of lands, and an increase of stock and farm products. The Secretary states that the peace policy was originally intended to accomplish this result, and says it was not of course to be expected that so radical a change in the management of widely scattered bands of roving Indians, whose only restriction hitherto has been their own capricious inclinations, and who roamed at will over vast regions of country, could be affected without resistance on their part and a show of force on the part of the Government. Such a result was never anticipated, even by the most sanguine friends of the new policy, and the various impediments which have from time to time intercepted and obstructed the operations of the Indian Bureau have not, therefore, discouraged the reasonable hopes of final success which its active friends have always entertained. Satisfactory progress toward the accomplishment of the ends sought to be attained by this policy has already been made, fully justifying the hope that it will eventually achieve the end in view.

MONEY ANNUITIES CONDEMNED.

As the Department advances in securing the adoption of this policy, the impediments are developed, and modifications in detail are suggested as necessary to give it a greater efficiency and adaptability to the work in hand. Among these impediments is the practice which has obtained for many years of paying annuities to certain tribes in money, in accordance with treaty stipulations, in lieu of goods and subsistence stores. It seems to be an unvarying result of such payments in money that the Indians are in a worse condition in every respect than if they received payment in goods and in supplies; and it appears, in many cases, that those receiving the most money are in the worst condition. Money seems to brutalize instead of civilizing, as they are ignorant of its value and unable to use it with any discretion. The result is that in a short time after the receipt of the cash annuities they are found in a state of great destitution.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such payments be hereafter made in goods and supplies, even if it be found necessary to modify the treaties to enable the change to be made, meets, says the Commissioner of the Interior, with my unqualified approval. I desire here to refer particularly to certain moneys due to the prairie band of Pottawatomies, as well as certain sums which are expected soon to be to the credit of the Kansas Indians, which under existing treaty stipulations and laws are required to be paid to said bands of Indians respectively. It is very desirable, in my opinion, that the sums here referred to should be held and regarded by the Government as funds for the civilization of these several bands of Indians, as it would be demoralizing and therefore improper to pay said sums over to the Indians to be squandered. I shall, therefore, present to the proper committee of each House of Congress during the present session bills providing that the sums of money here referred to be invested in Government bonds and placed to the credit of said Indians respectively for the purpose of their civilization, to be used by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for that object, both interest and principal, at such times and in such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

It is likewise detrimental to the substantial improvement of the race that they are compelled to hold their lands in common. Such community of interest operates as a premium upon indolence and unthrift, and places a discouraging burden upon those who are willing to work and who desire to acquire property. As fast as practicable, and whenever a disposition is manifested by an Indian to improve a separate tract of land and secure the comforts of a permanent home, a farm of suitable area should be set apart and secured to him for his exclusive occupancy and improvement, and he should be aided by donations of stock and farm-implements out of the annual appropriations for his tribe.

THE RESERVATION SYSTEM.

The first steps toward the permanent settlement of Indians in fixed homes is the establishment and rigid enforcement of regulations to keep them all upon reservations. This can only be done at present upon some of the reservations by a display of sufficient military force near the reservation to punish all violations of all such requirements. It is believed that many Indians who are subsisted by the Government persist in making forays upon white settlements and upon neighboring tribes, and then retreat to the refuge of their reservations, where they can secure their spoils and be fed and recuperated for fresh outrages. It will be found to be a measure of mercy to all if Indians can be punished as they deserve. The encroachment by the whites upon the reservation set apart for the exclusive occupancy of the Indian is one prolific source of trouble in the management of the reservation Indians, and therefore measures should be adopted to prevent such trespasses in the future, or very serious collisions may be the result. The Government has a two-fold object in confining the Indians to their reservations—to prevent their encroachments upon white settlers, and to isolate them as far as possible from associations with white people. This cannot be accomplished if whites are allowed to trespass at will upon the reservations. These remarks apply with greatest force to the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas. The Secretary says the Sioux nation is almost completely surrounded by tribes that are really friendly to the Government, and at the same time bitterly hostile to the Sioux. If these friendly tribes could be liberally supplied with improved firearms and ammunition, the present supremacy of the Sioux might, in a few years, be destroyed with but little aid from the army, and quiet would prevail over the vast extent of country now roamed by that powerful nation. Attention is invited to the eleventh article of the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux nation, granting them certain hunting privileges within the State of Nebraska and without the bounds of their reservation. On account of the violation of the other provisions of that treaty by the Sioux, and the scarcity of game in the country referred to, the Government will, the Secretary thinks, be justified in abrogating that article, and he respectfully suggests such action.

Satisfactory progress has been made within the year in the reduction of the area of existing reservations, in the exchange of reservations lying within the range of advancing settlements and railroad construction, for other locations equally desirable for all purposes of Indian occupancy, as well as in bringing tribes upon reservations for the first time, and in the removal of other tribes to the Indian Territory. All this is the legitimate result of the working of the existing policy, and the efforts of the Department in that direction have been unremitting. Several important negotiations have been concluded during the year, looking to the change in location of tribes and the reduction in the area of reservations.

THE MODOC WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

The experience which the Modoc difficulty has furnished the Indian Office will, it is believed, enable that office to take measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of like difficulties under similar circumstances. It is now the intention of the Government to separate the members of this tribe and place them with different bands of Indians, taking care, in doing this, not to separate families, and to keep together, as far as possible, women and children whose husbands and male relatives were destroyed in the conflict. The Indian is greatly attached to his tribal organization, and it is believed this example of extinguishing their so-called national existence and merging their members into other tribes, while in reality humane punishment, will be esteemed by them as the severest penalty that could have been inflicted, and tend by its example to deter hostile Indians in future from serious and flagrant insurrections.

THE DISORDER IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The lawless condition of the Indian Territory, the growing insecurity of life and property, and the manifest indisposition of the tribes there resident to accept voluntarily any improved form of government whereby existing difficulties might be avoided, seem to call for some legislation to effect an improvement in the status of the Territory. It is to be regretted that the Ocmulgee Constitution, with the amendments heretofore suggested, was not adopted by the council of tribes to whom it was submitted, as I am well convinced that such action on their part would have been attended with the most beneficial results. Recent information induces the belief that the opposition heretofore offered to these amendments by the Indians will be withdrawn at the next meeting of their Council, and that the constitution shall be adopted as amended. If it shall not be adopted, and Congress shall not deem it advisable to erect a Territorial Government within the Indian Territory, I trust that the necessary legislation may be obtained to at least provide for the organization of a court or courts therein under the jurisdiction, so far as the appointment of the judicial officers is concerned, of the Federal Government. The necessity which now compels a resort to a court in an adjoining State involves a burden of expense to litigants as well as to our Government which operates as almost a bar to justice, and produces a state of anarchy throughout the Territory under which life and property are in jeopardy to an extent almost equal to that in territory occupied by tribes making no pretense to civilization.

DEPARTMENT WORK DURING THE YEAR.

I take pleasure in being able to say that this Department has had, during the past year, the cordial and earnest consideration of the Secretary of War and the officers of the army in carrying out the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes. This with the valuable aid and assistance which has been rendered by the Board of Indian Commissioners, and especially its President, the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, and the various religious organizations by whom the Indian Agents of the Government are selected, has materially aided the Department in its difficult and arduous labors. A continuance of this work, sustained by the other branches of the public service just referred to, will, I have no doubt, in a few years, result in greatly improving the moral and physical condition of the Indians and in giving security to our frontier settlements from Indian depridations, as well as in laying a permanent foundation for the progress of our various Indian tribes in the pursuits of peace and civilization.

The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to a request from a colony of Mennonites, now and for several generations residing in Southern Russia, near the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, for a modification of the existing land laws in certain particulars to enable them to settle upon our public domain in a compact colony. The entire area they will probably require will be about 500,000 acres. The Secretary also notices the business of the Land, Pension, and Education Bureaus, railways, geological surveys, the census, and other subjects coming within range of his department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A concatenation of cats is to be held in Cincinnati this winter, open to every cat in the United States.

—Of the last thirty-three commissions issued to Second Lieutenants in the United States army, thirteen of the men were promoted from the ranks.

—"Yes, sir, when a man in Louisiana finds a stranger in his hog-pen he has a right to shoot that stranger down," is the decision of a Louisiana Judge.

—The Rev. J. H. Wilbur, who has for the last twelve years labored among the Yokima Indians, in Oregon, says that there are about 400 converted Indians under his care, and in every case there has been a complete and voluntary abandonment of the use of tobacco.

—It is satisfactory to read that the Boston Woman's Club is, this winter, to give special attention to the subject of "The Home." A series of papers on this subject will be read, and there will be subsequent discussion, and then tea and toast.

—A prominent physician of Boston, who is also a member of the State Board of Health, says that depriving inmates of the State Prison of butter is very injurious to the health, as it engenders consumption.

—Fears of the failure of the quinine supply may soon be laid aside, and the future is not utterly dark for victims of the "shakes." Vast plantations of the cinchona plant are now growing in India, and the Dutch Government has given orders for planting two million trees in Java.

—The valuable cow known as the First Duchess of Oneida, bought by the Right Honorable Lord Skelmersdale for $30,600 at the celebrated sale of the New York Mills herd in Utica, in September last, has reached Liverpool in safety. The First Duchess of Oneida has a cow calf at her side.

—On a recent Sunday, 500 convicts in the Georgia State Prison manifested their dislike for the Chaplain of the institution by striking up "We'll all drink stone blind" during the delivery of his sermon in their chapel. They had to be marched to their cells.

—A Van Wert (Ohio) couple, recently divorced, were walking out of the court-room together, chatting about their separation, when the old lady suddenly, as if having forgotten something, said, "I say, old man, can't you treat to the beer?" "Of course," answered the liberated lord of creation, and off they jogged together, to wash away the memory of the past in a glass of lager beer.

—The bear of the Artic regions does not hug, but bites his opponent, declining to eat his captive until life is extinct. Like a cat, he plays with his victim, whose only refuge when attacked is to "play dead," so that when the bear retreats to enjoy the prospect of his meal, the gun can be got ready for him when he returns.

—The authorities of Jasz-bereny, a Hungarian town, have just had the following notice published to the sound of the drum: "Seeing that oaths and blasphemies are the real causes of earthquakes, every one, no matter who, is forbidden to swear or to use bad language, under a penalty of receiving twenty-five stripes with a rod, and paying a fine of 25 florins."

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has again declared that by the statutes of the State all wagers are void. The action was one for money had and received against the party winning the wager, which had, in good faith, been paid to him by the stakeholder. The presiding Judge refused to admit evidence offered by the defendant tending to show that he had won the wager, which, singularly enough, was upon the position of certain graves in a cemetery.

—Crazy people sometimes take queer fancies, but I have never seen a stranger fancy than that of a woman in the Faubourg de Temple. She took a razor and, pushing out her tongue as far as possible, cut it off even with her teeth. As this did not produce death, as she seemed to expect, she jumped out of the second-story window, but was picked up badly hurt but with no bones broken. She was then taken to the asylum.—*Paris letter.*

FINANCIAL.

EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR FIVE YEARS IN among the finest residence lots in the city for sale for half its value in cash, or exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address C 43, Tribune office.

LOANS ON INSIDE PURCHASE MONEY, NOTES, and collaterals. Address, with particulars and rate, T 56, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE MONEY notes; no brokerage. Apply to or address C. S. WALLER, 225 State-st., Room 2.

SEWING MACHINES.

CALL AT THE SINGER OFFICE 215 SOUTH HALsted-st., and buy a machine on easy monthly payments. Machines rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing-machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO correspond with an American lady, from 40 to 50 years of age, with view to matrimony. Best of reference given and required. Address E. D. PARKER, West Side Post-Office, Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON EIGHTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN HALsted and the bridge, two hair switches. Liberal reward for leaving the same at 14 Blackwell-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE 22x70 FEET LONG, 2-STORY, building, fit for 4 families; and a store, on South Halsted-st., one or two blocks from the Union Stock Yards. Inquire at 1014 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE MARble front dwelling in the heart of Chicago, with all modern improvements; half cash, balance in 3 years, will get it at a great bargain; any one having the half cash and wants a home, take advantage of this opportunity and address W E, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT 50 BY 150 feet, east front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling on North Clark-st., east front, near Goethe-st., barn, lot 25x181; will exchange for cottage and lot in good locality. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN real estate. $2,000 cash will make $15,000 in one year by subdivision of 10 acres adjoining Irving Park. Address the owner, E 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50X150 ft., cheap, and on easy terms. Two good houses and lots on monthly payments. Sale of property on commission solicited. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LABORING MEN ATTENTION—BETter than a savings bank. Well located lots near the Brighton House, from $225 to $250, on monthly payments; will double in value in one year. Secure a home. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, No. 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near the crossing, at a sacrifice, as owner is going West. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL-IMPROVED farm, near city and railroad; good house and lot in this city, free of any incumbrance; also, residence lots in old Town of Hyde Park; well-secured notes on real estate, and cash, for large or small stocks of furniture, household goods, dry goods, boots and shoes, pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of salable merchandise. Wanted express wagon. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 150 ACRES WITHIN half a mile of Chebanse village, at panic prices. Call on or address E. S. RICHMOND, Chebanse, Ill.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE 56 UNION PARK PLACE, 2-story and basement stone front, with 2-story brick barn. All modern improvements, including gas fixtures and furnace. Apply at Room 24, 87 and 89 East Washington-st., in forenoon at 10 a. m., or 462 Carroll-av., at any time of day. T. E. COURTNEY.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON SOUTH MORgan-st. will be rented very cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME, WITH brick basement, dwelling No. 165 South Green-st., southwest corner Jackson, with furniture; house of 11 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water. Apply to JONAS HUTCHINSON, southeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—608 WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO-STORY frame dwelling with brick basement, has large yard, all modern improvements; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. SNYDER & LEE, Room 15 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—AT ½ RENT UNTIL 1ST MAY, dwelling 754 West Washington-st. Rent very low; 12 rooms. ROBERT RAE, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—669 WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO-STORY house with modern improvements, including fixtures. Apply at 362 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—578 WABASH-AV., SUITABLE FOR boarding-house. HAMILTON & BLOHM, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—RESPECTABLE DWELLINGS AT LOW figures; four newly finished houses on Hanover-st., east front, corner of Twenty-seventh-st.; parlor floor with front part of basement, $18 per month; second floor, containing 4 rooms and 3 closets, with back part of basement, $11 per month, water on each floor. Apply to J. P. NEILL, merchant tailor, 604 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 49 ANN-ST., NEAR LAKE, 6 splendid rooms, with closets, pantry, water, etc.; a rare chance for a good family. Inquire on premises, upstairs.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Board of Trade—Elegantly furnished rooms cheap, at reduced prices. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $15, $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS and firing, with or without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3 SMALL ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWer, suitable for light manufacturing, in the building, No. 67 and 69 South Canal-st. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms in the city to be rented to the right parties on very reasonable terms; appointments first-class. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, ONE block west of Union Park, $12 and $18 a month. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for single gentleman, in a fine private house, at moderate price. Call at 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE SLEEPING-ROOM IN THE VICINity of the Post-Office, with use of sitting-room, if desired. Address G 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT sleeping room. 167 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME STORE AND BASEment 125 State-st., 20x73 to an alley; steam-heated and every convenience; moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, and every convenience, in our basement office. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE WITH IRON TANK, steam boiler, steaming-rooms, smoke-house, &c., all in complete running order. G. A. RHODES, Jr., 140 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR TWENTY-ninth.—A first-class place to board, and prices below the lowest; single rooms, $5. Every hotel and home comfort.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, with board references required.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board $3.50.

1155½ INDIANA-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED room for two persons, with board. Prices reasonable.

West Side.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICE ROOMS WITH or without board; house all modern improvements.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST.—GOOD ROOMS and first-class at very moderate rates. Passenger elevator constantly running. Day board, $6 per week; transient, $2.50 per day.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at from $7 to $10 per week; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN VERY best accommodations, in strictly private family where there will be no other boarders. Location and rooms very pleasant. Table first-class. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY BOARD TO BE TAKEN IN DENtistry. Address X 87, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MAN GOING ABROAD WILL SELL OR EXchange any part of a great variety of first-class driving rigs, horses, carriages, buggies, sleighs, &c. Also household goods. Wants a good breech-loading gun. Will give any time wanted, with security. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING-MARE; FAST AND gentle. Will exchange for clothing, dry goods, etc. Address D 31, Tribune office.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—FINE TROTTING CUTTERS, 75 lbs weight; also large stock cutters at $40 and upward, at 253 and 255 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BUGGY-HORSE; HAS good gait, is stylish and gentle; will take dry goods or clothing. Address C 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SOUND, GENTLE AND kind horse, 5 to 8 years old; that has a good square gait, must trot in 3 minutes; must be cheap, at panic price. Address P. O. Box O, Minooka, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CUTTER at HARTWELL BROS., office 75 Washington-st., for one day only.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN A WELL established cash business that will pay enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address L 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL—WITH $40,000 TO $50,000, 15 per cent guaranteed, by a large and well known Chicago manufacturing house of over twenty years' standing. The profits are large and well assured. Capital wanted to increase the business. Address G & F, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEW LUNCH COUNter and restaurant just opening in the heart of the city. 115 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES OF FINE PRAIRIE and timber land, partly improved, near Cameron, Clinton County, Mo., for piece of land suitable for gardening, near Chicago. F. KOCH, 373 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF DRY goods and notions for secured notes, mortgages and cash. Address B. P. HENEY, 790 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND IRON AND WOODworking machinery, steam engines and pumps, blacksmith and machinist tools, at panic prices. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKBINDER, ONE WHO understands ruling, finishing, and forwarding. Steady situation. Address Fort Wayne Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Ind. First-class wages.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER, ONE WHO UNDERstands forwarding and finishing; also blank book work. Apply to JOHN F. FUNK & BRO., Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER, fireman. Apply 441 and 443 West Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 WOODCHOPPERS, TO LEAVE TO-day; 10 coal miners; cheap tickets south. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS; PAY, $1.25 PER cord. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 229 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—25 GOOD WOODCHOPPERS; STEADY work all winter; pay sure. Apply at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 LIVE MEN TO work Life Insurance in this city for the Protection Life Insurance Company. Call on me at 109 Madison-st., during office hours, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel during the evenings. B. NEWELL, Agent for Chicago City.

WANTED—AT 130 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, A man with small capital to invest in a useful article, where he can make money. S. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—FOUR SMART, INDUSTRIOUS, GENteel-looking boys, 10 to 12 years of age. 335 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them $4 to $6 per day to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YARD MAN AT BURCKY & MILAN'S restaurant, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CHAMBERMAIDS AND one ironer. Apply at Matteson House.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF TWO, A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; none other need apply, at 27 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at No. 41 North Carpenter-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL RUBBER GOODS; $15 a week easily made in city or country. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A LADY IN THE RECEPTION-ROOM of a photograph-gallery; must advance about $150 for six months, on good security. Address CHALMERS, 170 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A LADY IN A JEWELRY STORE. Address, with reference, G 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GARDENER and greenhouse man. Address X 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has run a fire on jobbing and carriage work in the city; would go in the country; terms reasonable for the winter; address N 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN TO do dining-room or chamber-work, or housework for small family; thoroughly competent. Call on or address MARY MORGAN, 77 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; would do second work or general housework. Call at 182 East Van Buren-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL WISHES a situation as children's nurse; she is willing to make herself useful; Jewish family preferred; call at No. 11 O'Brien-st., up stairs, at Mrs. Marks'.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS cook and second girl; the best of reference given; call for two days; 318 Maxwell-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman to do sewing and second-work. Address 344 Hubbard-st., West Side.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady, alone in the world, a home where she can pay her own way; understands domestic industry and sewing; can teach music; is agreeable, and is 20 years of age. Address MOLLIE PARSONS, Hyde Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY desires a situation as companion or to take care of an invalid; can give good references. Address I. W., 459 Elston-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A BUILDING and business that has been established 13 years, and is paying from $3,000 to $4,000 per year. Capital necessary to buy and carry on the business, $7,000. It is situated in a country town. For particulars, address X X X, Tribune office.

A WELL-PAYING COFFEE HOUSE, FITTED UP in good style, first-class location, for sale at reasonable price. Inquire of H. G. NUSCHELER, Room 31 Metropolitan Block.

A SALOON FOR SALE, NOW DOING A GOOD business, and cheap rent. Southwest corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

ANY PARTY HAVING $1,000 OR $2,000 CAN FIND a rare opportunity to invest in a safe manufacturing business, paying large profits, either as active or silent partner. Southwest corner of Washington and Desplaines-sts.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A LIVE man, with a small capital, to invest in a well-established business that pays a good profit. Call at 43 South Desplaines-st.

BEST PAYING RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO, LOcated on Dearborn-st., between Madison and Randolph-sts., very practically furnished and arranged; has large custom, and is doing excellent business; for sale at reasonable price, owing to sickness. For full particulars call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR SALE, EXCHANGES of property effected speedily. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Block.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—ANY PARTY WISHing to buy one of the finest fitted up saloons and billiard rooms, together with a fine stock of liquors and cigars, on one of the best streets on the South Side, can do so at 50 cents on the dollar of original cost by calling at 175 South Clark-st. S. M. RICHARDS, Agent.

STOCK OF ASSORTED LIQUORS, ONE GOOD draught horse, and double lumber wagon for sale. Will take claims on Franklin Bank. Address D 89, Tribune office.

WHOLESALE NOTION STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP. Retailers, peddlers, and agents call at D'UTASSY'S, 199 East Randolph-st.

$500 WILL BUY HALF-INTEREST IN A LONG-established and genteel jobbing business paying clear $500 per month, with only $1,000 stock on hand. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$5,000 TO $10,000 A YEAR CAN BE MADE, sure. A rare chance is offered to one having $3,000 to invest in a strictly cash business. This is perfectly legitimate, and a thorough investigation can be had before purchasing. For further particulars address B 64, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

METAL SHOW CASES—TWO GOOD NEW metal show cases for sale cheap at 12 South Water-st. Call and examine.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED, AT 794 State-st. I will pay the highest price in cash for cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. B. BOASBERG. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—SOME GOOD CLOTHING OR DRY goods in exchange for a first-class buggy-horse. Address C 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A DARK MINK cape that they want to dispose of, cheap for cash, will find a customer by addressing D, Tribune office, at once, stating where same can be seen.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR The Great Sensation, the best and fastest selling subscription book out. Address or apply to THE BEVERLY COMPANY, Publishers, Central Hall Block, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD REliable agents, ladies or gents, to canvass for one of the best articles in this country. N. WILLEY, corner Washington and Desplaines-st.

AGENTS WANTED—50 CENT SAMPLES FREE. $5 to $8 a day guaranteed; winter's business. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, PEDDLERS, AND COUNTRY dealers to close out wholesale notion stock below cost. D. UTASSY, 199 East Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVery description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, new or second-hand pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of should call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND STEWart parlor stove. Address, with cash price, 165 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOLD DOUBLE-CASE WATCH AND Florence sewing-machine; will exchange for a suit of clothes or furniture. 56 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, loan broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT GREAT REDUCTION IN price. Must be sold to close consignment. W. T. REID & CO., 126 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN GIVEN TO LADIES and gentlemen, evenings. Address GERMAN TEACHER, Haven School, or call at 143 Wentworth-av., city.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, and drawing. Courses of three, six, and twelve months. Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill. Send for circular.

MEDICAL.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH CATARRH? YOU can try a "Sure Cure" free, at Dr. C. R. SYKES' office, 109 West Randolph-st. Cut this out.

WASHINGTON.

Stormy Debate in the Democratic Caucus Concerning Back-Pay.

The Repeal of the Bill Already Under Consideration.

Proposed Appointment of a Commission to Report upon the Present Indian Policy.

Judge Wright, Former Indian Agent, Complains that He is Being Persecuted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BACK-PAY IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Democratic caucus last night was the scene of a lively encounter between those who covered their back-pay into the Treasury and those who held it. Judge Holman marshaled the virtuous hosts; while Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, defended the back-pay criminals. Holman was backed not only by those who refused the back-pay, but also by nearly all of the new members, who come here with radical ideas on the subject. In the controversy between Holman and Eldridge, it is said that there was a warm exchange of remarks of a most uncomplimentary character, Eldridge styling Holman a demagogue, while the latter intimated a doubt, amounting almost to a certainty, as to the honesty of the gentleman from Wisconsin. The feeling ran very high, and to-day there has been great excitement in the Democratic encampment.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

Quite a number of that party will, it is said, refuse to vote for Wood to-morrow, or in any way indorse the action of the caucus. Wood is regarded as having acted selfishly, in that he wished to seduce the party as represented in Congress, into an indorsement of him, which would stand him in good stead at home, where he is not regarded with the highest favor since the passage of the back-pay bill.

THE BACK-PAY MATTER AT LARGE.

It is understood that quite a number of Congressmen of both parties have come prepared with elaborate speeches in defense of the back-pay and increase of salaries. Sunset Cox will introduce a resolution to repeal the law, which will be the signal for the encounter. There is but little doubt that the law will be repealed, as, besides the old members who have refused to draw their back pay, all of the new members are understood to construe the instructions of their constituents as against the increase, and will vote accordingly. Of course the weight of the Administration will be thrown against the repeal, but whether it will be sufficient to counteract the influence of the popular feeling remains to be seen.

THE INDIAN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Without taking the statements made by Secretary Delano in his report as to the deficiency of the Indian policy as altogether correct or satisfactory, it is believed that the President will recommend the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the manner in which it has worked, and to make recommendations as to the future policy to be pursued.

GEN. BUTLER ON INVESTIGATIONS.

Gen. Butler purposes introducing a resolution providing that, in all cases where investigations are asked or demanded, the subjects shall be referred to the appropriate standing committees for examination and report, after which, if the House deem best, a special committee may be appointed and empowered to conduct the investigation, and send for persons and papers. This roundabout way of getting at facts upon which to base the action by the House would have the effect of defeating, in a large majority of cases, the object intended to be accomplished.

JUDGE JOHN W. WRIGHT,

now on trial charged with frauds committed while Indian Agent, prints three letters in the *Capitol* of to-day, addressed to the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Interior, complaining that his private correspondence has been abstracted from the Washington Post Office by persons, having no connection with the postal service, without any warrant of law, and taken to the office of the Attorney-General, where the letters now remain. He says that these letters contain nothing that can possibly be used in the prosecution against him, as they have reference strictly to his own personal affairs. He demands of the Postmaster-General the active intervention of the Post-Office Department to secure the return of the letters, and to bring the parties guilty of abstracting them from the office to prompt prosecution and punishment. He calls the attention of the Attorney-General to the same facts, and charterizes him, the Attorney-General, as the receiver of property of which he became feloniously possessed. In his letter to Secretary Delano, he charges that J. A. Williamson, employed in the Interior Department, but now engaged in working up the case of the Government against him (Wright), has been guilty of the crimes of mail-robbery, subornation of witnesses in a public prosecution, the corruption of jurymen, and the employment of illegitimate means to affect the conduct of a judicial officer, to procure his (Wright's) conviction, the truth of which is certified to by men of unimpeachable veracity. He concluded in demanding that Delano shall discharge Williamson from the service in his Department as a villian steeped in crime, and unworthy of confidence. The *Capital* does not vouch for the truth of these charges, but gives them publicity in order that their truth or falsity may be demonstrated by the parties interested.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS FOR CHIEF-JUSTICE.

The friends of Attorney-General Williams have grown sanguine in the last day or two, and assert positively that he will be made Chief-Justice.

SENATOR LOGAN

has not lost his fortune, or any part of it, by the failure of the Texas & Pacific Construction Company. He has had no interest whatever in the concern, nor in any other similar corporation, and the story of his losses is incorrect in all particulars.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

have submitted their report to the President, and it was printed to-day in the city papers. It consists chiefly in an argument showing that the Government ought to pay a large part of the cost of the improvements that have been made in the District, and contains a glowing tribute to Gen. Babcock for his cordial co-operation with the Board, and the wise counsel with which he has assisted them.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

JUST BEFORE THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—It is not yet known whether the President's message will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or Tuesday.

The standing committees of the House will be announced sooner than heretofore, probably this week.

BUTLER ON INVESTIGATIONS.

It is understood that B. F. Butler will introduce a resolution into the House to-morrow, embodying a new rule, that in all cases of applications or requests for investigations, the statements of parties making such application shall first be referred to some appropriate committee, who will determine whether there are sufficient grounds for investigation or not.

JUDGE SHERMAN.

His Letter of Resignation.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. —, 1873.

SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, to take effect on the first day of December.

In doing so, I deem it proper to say that I recognize it as the duty of a Judge not only to be guiltless of official or personal misconduct, but that he should be free from the suspicion of it. I am not aware that I have been suspected or accused of any misconduct or partiality in the performance of my official duties. Expressions of approval from all parts of the district convince me that I have performed the duties to the satisfaction of the Bar and the public generally. The only exception has been the action, some months since, of a portion of the Bar of Cleveland, who, influenced, as it is believed, by motives far worse than any attributed to me, and subversive not only of all judicial authority and independence, but of the first principles of the legal profession, the love of justice and fair play, passed resolutions of censure. The proceeding met with no favor from the public; it was not approved by a majority of the Bar of Cuyahoga County, and was not seconded by the Bar of even one county out of the forty-seven counties in the district.

The only fault that has been found with me by those who took part in the proceedings of the Cleveland Bar grows out of my employment by the late Mr. Lockwood to aid him and other brokers of New York in procuring the reversal or repeal of a grossly erroneous and unjust construction by a revenue officer of a revenue law that affected only the brokers residing in the Thirty-second District of New York. This employment could in no way conflict with my official duties. The subject matter could in no form come before me for judicial action. No law or moral obligation prohibits a Judge from seeking the repeal of any law, with or without compensation. The gentleman who employed me knew of my official position, and that it could not aid him. He knew also that I would not personally aid him in Washington, but would rely on Judge Bartley and R. C. Parsons to present the matter to the proper authorities. I did all that I assumed to do. The law was repealed, and I believe it was done through their agency. The claim for compensation was founded upon that belief. I erred when making the claim in not specifically stating who rendered the services instead of treating their rights as my own, which I had a right to do. But nothing was done by either of these gentlemen which I could not lawfully and properly do. I deny, therefore, that I have done anything that I might not lawfully and properly do, either as a citizen or as a Judge, and upon this issue I might cheerfully and with great confidence appeal to the only tribunal that can try an accusation against me.

But the leading and governing motive which actuates me in offering this resignation, is the wish to avoid the publicity that must necessarily result in meeting this accusation. Constituted as I am, rather than undergo the pain of having my name, and actions, and motives, and those of my family and relatives, canvassed and commented upon in a friendly or unfriendly spirit by persons either in or out of Congress, I would prefer to retire from my present position. Against the wishes of my personal friends and advisers, of my associates upon the Bench, of the public and Bar of this district, with some few exceptions, I tender you my resignation.

Very respectfully yours, C. T. SHERMAN.

To His Excellency the President.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Annual Report of Supervising Architect Mullet.

He Advises Further Appropriations for the Building in Chicago.

Objection to the Eight-Hour Law as Making Unjust Discriminations.

WASHINGTON, Nov 30.—Supervising Architect Mullet, in his report, after enumerating the sites purchased for public buildings, recommends an appropriation for the purchase of additional property to enlarge the site occupied by the Custom-House at St. Paul. In reference to

THE PUBLIC BUILDING AT CHICAGO,

Mr. Mullet says: I desire to call the attention of the Department to the importance of erecting the Adams street front, for which no appropriation has yet been made. It is of great importance that this front should be erected simultaneously with the others, and, as the entire building will be required, I would strongly recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the commencement of that wing. Should this be done, a considerable saving in cost as well as time will be made, and the entire building can be placed under roof at an early day. Progress in the public

BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS

has been very unsatisfactory, but it is trusted that the obstacles in the way of its rapid prosecution will be soon removed.

NEW BUILDINGS NEEDED.

The Post-Office and Custom-House at Pittsburgh are far too small, and he recommends an appropriation to commence a new building in that city at an early day. He also thinks it desirable that a new building be erected at Toledo, Ohio.

Appropriations for the erection of the proposed new buildings at Nashville; Covington, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; and Little Rock, Ark.; are not sufficient, and it is impossible to comply with the restrictions on their cost except by erecting buildings inadequate in size, and unsuitable for the purposes intended. The Architect suggests that, in cases in which it is not considered desirable to appropriate the amount necessary to erect suitable and permanent buildings, it would be more advantageous to defer action, and rent temporary accommodations, until such time as the finances of the Government may warrant the appropriation of the necessary amount.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

He renews the recommendations to sell the Marine Hospital property at Pittsburgh, Pa., and also at Detroit, Mich.

He thinks it indispensably necessary that the east front of the Treasury Department be rebuilt, and recommends the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Printing Bureau and for the records of the Department.

Also, that steps be taken to secure from the City of New York the whole or a portion of the Battery for the erection of a new Custom-House, and that a suitable Appraisers' store be built in the same locality.

He recommends the extension of the Detroit Custom-House.

MULLET ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

In conclusion, Mullet calls attention to the Eight-hour law as injurious to the best interests of the Government and to the workmen themselves, and says: If the rule is to be the permanent policy of the Government, and its mechanics and laborers are to be compensated at the rate of 20 per above the highest market rates, I see no reason why officers, clerks, and other employes of the Government should not be paid by the same rate. Under the present system, gentlemen of education who occupy positions of trust and great pecuniary responsibility in the different bureaus actually receive less than mechanics, and are discriminated against in favor of men who, as a rule, exhibit little interest in the performance of their duties, and have no responsibility whatever. It is also a fact that many mechanics receive, under the present system, not only more than their foremen and master mechanics, but more than the Superintendent of work on which they are engaged, the latter classes being allowed no compensation for extra labor performed.

RELIGIOUS.

Episcopal Bishops in Council Over the Withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Fold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—This afternoon a meeting of certain Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the dioceses in this immediate vicinity was held in the vestry-room of Grace Church, to take into consideration the matter of the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal fold. The Bishops participating were summoned by telegraph, as the emergency was deemed serious. The deliberations were conducted in profound secrecy. It is understood that the Prelates summoned to the conference by Bishop Smith of Kentucky, presiding Bishop, were Bishops Potter, of New York; Littlejohn, of Long Island; Odenheimer, of New Jersey; Stephens, of Pennsylvania, and one other. The main question to be brought up was that of the formal deposition of Bishop Cummings, who, until such action is taken, is de jure a Bishop still, and qualified to consecrate other Bishops. It is said in clerical quarters that there is a feeling among certain Bishops in favor of deposing Mr. Cummins without according him the six months' notice which the canon requires, trusting that the House of Bishops, at its next general convention, will justify this action.

Beecher's Idea of Church Dicipline Questioned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Members of the Rev. Drs. Storrs and Buddington's Congregational Churches, Brooklyn, have adopted resolutions providing for calling a national council to take action upon the recent declaration of the Plymouth Church (the Rev. Mr. Beecher's) denying the right of one Congregational Church to make inquiry into the government, political belief, or deportment of another.

THE HEALTH OF MEMPHIS.

Four Deaths from Yellow Fever in Two Weeks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—There was but one yellow fever death last week, the total mortality being twenty-three. In the week previous there were but three yellow fever deaths out of twenty-three; and not twenty-three from yellow fever, as reported by the Associated Press.

THE EPIZOOTIC AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—It is stated that the epizootic has appeared again among the horses of the car and stage routes.

FINANCIAL.

The President Experiences a Change of Feeling in Regard to Free Banking.

Senator Ferry Prepared to Cure all the Financial Pains of the Country.

He Would Issue Eight Hundred Millions Currency, and Offer Convertible Bonds.

THE PRESIDENT ON BANKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30—On the subject of free banking, the President, it is said, has experienced a change of opinion; and he will not make the recommendations in his message that it seemed evident a short time ago he would. It is now said by those in position to know, that he will recommend the passage of a law to permit National Banks to issue as much currency as they are able to cover with bonded security, as contemplated by Hawley's bill, as telegraphed recently.

SENATOR FERRY'S REMEDY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Ferry, of Michigan, member of the Committee on Finance, will propose a remedy for the financial disturbance, as follows: Banking to be open and free to all.

The maximum currency of the country, exclusive of fractional, to be $800,000,000, issued by the Government direct and made lawful money, as greenbacks are.

Immediate relief, through the use of the $44,000,000 reserve, and $56,000,000 new currency, in the purchase of bonds, thus making up the $800,000,000; this currency being convertible into currency bonds bearing $ 65-100 per cent interest, reconvertible into currency on demand; the bonds not to be taxable.

The national currency to be exchanged for new lawful-money currency, at the convenience of the Government, within such practicable periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

The fractional currency to be substituted with silver, and fractional currency, as fast as so reduced, to be destroyed.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, held Friday last, a committee, which was appointed at a previous meeting, presented a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company. This statement showed that their assets exceeded their liabilities. It was then agreed that the Company be granted an extension of time. It is proposed that its creditors shall receive 10 per cent of the amount due them at the end of four months, and 10 per cent every sixty days thereafter until the Company's indebtedness is entirely discharged. The creditors who have accepted this proposition and signed an agreement for an extension will use their influence to induce others who have not signed to follow their example. The Company, it is understood, will very soon be in a position to resume payment. The officers of the Company decline to say whether a proposition for a consolidation of their Company with the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company is under consideration, but it is understood that the proposition of the latter Company is to buy a portion of the assets of the former Company.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAGES REDUCED BY THE FLINT & MARQUETTE COMPANY.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 30.—The Flint & Marquette Railway Company has issued a circular to its employes, stating that in consequence of the depression in the lumber trade, which has been followed by the additional depression caused by the financial reverses of the country, resulting in a large fall-off in the freight traffic, the Company will reduce expenses both by temporary suspension of construction-work and by a reduction of wages. Employes are notified that, on and after Dec. 1, wages will be reduced 15 per cent from the Superintendent down. This will not apply to wages not exceeding $1.50 per day, on which no reduction will be made. The Company has also discharged about 300 men. This Company has maintained its credit since the panic, paying coupons promptly as they fell due, and meeting pay-rolls promptly.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZINC WORKS IN LASALLE, ILL.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 30.—Lanyon's Zinc Smelting works in this city were closed yesterday to await the advent of easier times; and the Mineral Point Zinc works, also located here, have, for the same cause, abated about 50 per cent of their productive force. The establishment known as the Matthiesson & Hegeler Zinc Works still continues to produce 20,000 lbs. of sheet zinc per day, and the proprietors have not reduced the wages of their employes.

PITTSBURGH.

THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30.—Informations were made last evening against the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of this, city, which suspended some days ago, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the stockholders and depositors of the bank, and with embezzlement and misappropriation of the funds. The statements show that the assets of the bank will probably not pay its liabilities, although the loss to depositors will not be heavy. It appears that the officers loaned nearly all its money to themselves and immediate friends, as over $84,000, or four-fifths of the entire amount loaned, is due from the President, Vice-President, and others with whom they associated in business enterprises, insufficient security being given.

CRIME.

Murder in Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—On Wednesday at Australia Landing, Miss., an unknown Italian was killed with an ax by a man named Hightowny, who, being incensed at a supposed insult, seized the ax and split the Italian's head open. He afterward made his escape.

A Murderer in the Hands of a Vigilance Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—An armed body of twenty men passed at a point 18 miles below here yesterday afternoon with a prisoner, supposed to be Smith, who assassinated Bung a week since. It is more than probable they will lynch him.

Two Young Men Shot to Death.

From Lexington (Mo.) Intelligencer, Nov. 26.

Yesterday Coroner Smith was notified at an early hour that the dead bodies of two men were lying, the one on the roadside the other in the house of Henry Mercer, on the Warrensburg road, about 7 miles from this city. The Coroner promptly repaired to the place and held an inquest, in the course of which the following facts were elicited: William P. Dunn, whose dead body was found, shot in the left side and back with large squirrel shot, in a fence corner thirty or forty yards from the house, has lived in the county several years; came here from Illinois; was at the time of his death a tenant of William Ferguson; made a crop on Ferguson's farm this season. David Clark, whose dead body was found in the house of Henry Mercer, shot in the back and left side with large squirrel shot, was a cousin of Dunn; came here from Illinois about the middle of October; has been staying with Dunn since that time. Monday the two men came to Lexington in company in a wagon, drank freely during the day, and started home late in the evening; stopped at the house of Henry Mercer, situated on the Joseph Benton farm, seven miles from Lexington, for a free and easy social evening. Mercer's family is a large one, including several children, a married daughter and her husband, John Fresh, and Sarah Howard, who, from her testimony, seems to be a sister of Fresh. The remainder of the story is told with sufficient clearness in the testimony of Sarah Howard, and in the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Sarah Howard depose as follows: "I was here at Mercer's house last night; I don't know who shot; after I got between by brother and the men, they both ran out of doors; then I heard the shots fired; the men were sober; Clark sat down by Mrs. Mercer; my brother went up-stairs when I got between him and the men; after this I heard the shots fired; my brother had a gun up-stairs, a double-barrel shotgun; I saw him load the gun exhibited here; one of the men (Clark) said, when out in the yard, he wanted to shoot hell out of Mr. Mercer; and, what caused the trouble, was the improper talk used to me and Mrs. Mercer; they had beat Mr. Mercer and my brother both before the shooting."

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was as follows: "We, the jury, having been duly sworn by Harrison Smith, Coroner of Lafayette County, diligently to inquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom David Clark and W. P. Dunn, whose dead bodies were found near the box-house of Henry Mercer, on the Warrensburg road, Lafayette County, Missouri, came to their death, after hearing the evidence, by gun-shot wounds inflicted upon them by Henry Mercer and John Fresh, and that the killing of said David Clark and W. P. Dunn was a case of justifiable homicide, the same having been done in defense of their person and home.

The Tragedy at Harrodsburg, Ky.--A Man and His Two Sons Killed, and Another Man and His Two Sons Wounded.

Harrodsburg, Ky. (Nov. 27), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Our town is in a terrible state of excitement, caused by the difficulty which happened in the Court-House yesterday afternoon, and which resulted in the killing of three men and wounding of three others.

The parties engaged in the affray were Phil B. Thompson, Sr., an old and distinguished lawyer of our town and brother of ex-Senator J. B. Thompson, and his three sons, viz: D. M. Thompson, Phil B. Thompson, Jr., Commonwealth's Attorney for this district, and J. B. Thompson, Jr., County Attorney; against Theodore H. Davis, Esq., and his three sons, Theodore, Jr., Larue, and Caldwell. Circuit Court has been in session for several days, and was at the time this shooting occurred, with Judge Wickliffe on the bench. The petit jury had just retired for a few minutes, when all of a sudden a pistol shot was heard, followed by twenty-five or thirty others simultaneously almost, inside of the house, which was crowded at the time. The excitement was intense. Men tumbled headlong out of the windows and doors. Doctors, lawyers, citizens, and the Judge himself, rushed for a place of safty, piling one upon top of another, secreting under and behind benches and pillars. The stove and court-house walls were literally riddled with bullets, while two men lay dead on the floor, one other mortally, and three others slightly wounded.

Theodore Davis, Sr., was shot through the heart and died immediately, and his son, Larue Davis, after receiving four bullets in his body, fell, and died in a few minutes. Theodore Davis, Jr., was shot through the body and in the right hand. He lived until this morning, and expired about 10 o'clock. He walked from the Court-House to the Adams Express office after he was shot, and did not at the time think he was seriously hurt. Phil. B. Thompson, Sr., was shot through the right thigh. J. B., and his brother, P. B., Jr., were wounded slightly, and several holes shot through their clothing. D. M., another brother, also had his clothes perforated with bullets. One ball passed through his hat.

The fight, though sudden, was not wholly unexpected, for it was generally known that both parties were armed, and Judge Wickliffe had the day previous ordered the Sheriff to arm himself and deputies, and be ready to quell any disturbance that might arise, and to "nip it in the bud" at all hazards. However, when the difficulty did begin, the danger was thought to have been over, and the Sheriff, with the Judge's permission, had gone home. The 16th of December has been set for the examining trial, and until then no further particulars will be brought to light.

The cause of the fight was about a suit which had been brought by one Meux against Theodore Davis for $2,500. Davis swore that he had paid the money, and produced the note as evidence, and Mr. Thompson, Sr., contended that the note had not been paid, and that it had been surreptitiously obtained from his desk. Such, I am informed, was in substance the origin of the difficulty which terminated so seriously.

Bud Roberts, our efficient jailor, in his vain attempts to quell the difficulty, received a slight flesh wound. With this exception, none other besides the actual participants were injured.

Some amusing incidents happened while the shooting was in progress, although the termination was so sad and dreadful.

Judge Hardin rolled over behind the stand, and His Honor Judge Wickliffe came tumbling on top of him, and Abe McMurdie, a 300-pounder, on top of Judge Wickliffe.

In another corner, Tom Bell, Esq., and George Morgan rolled over a bench, each scrambling for the bottom, whilst under another bench was our worthy City Marshal and a praying member of the Christian Church, one praying and the other swearing for the best place of safety.

From the Harrodsburg (Ky.) People, Nov. 28.

Last Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst., the case of Richard Meaux against Theo. H. Davis had been concluded, so far as the evidence and instructions to the jury were concerned, and the attorneys were consulting as to whether they would address the jury or not. The attorneys for the plaintiff were the Hon. M. J. Durham and Kyle & Poston. For the defendant, Messrs. C. A. and P. W. Hardin and Bell & Harding.

A difficulty had been expected to arise at any time during the progress of the suit, inasmuch as grave questions of veracity had arisen between Davis, the defendant, and P. B. Thompson, the principal witness for and the former agent of Meaux. Every day during the trial had been present not only Theodore H. Davis, Sr., but also his eldest son, Theodore, and his other sons, Larue and Eugene. During the last and fatal day Caldwell Davis was also in the Court-House. Of the Thompsons, P. B. Thompson, Sr., John B. Thompson, Jr., and P. B. Thompson, Jr., being attorneys in large practice (and the first named being the principal witness for the plaintiff), were, of course, present during the trial, and Dr. Daviess Thompson during the last day or two of the trial.

After the conclusion of the evidence, it was generally concluded that no collision would take place. About 4 o'clock, however, this hope was dissipated by the bloodiest and most fatal encounter that ever occurred in Harrodsburg. Judge Wickliffe being upon the bench, and seeing P. B. Thompson, Jr., leaving the court-room and the Davises following him, said to the Sheriff, "Bring those men back!" But the order came too late. Just then the firing began. The court-room was occupied by fifty or sixty persons at the time, who threw themselves behind the benches to avoid the bullets that began to fly in every direction. For several minutes there was an incessant fusillade, every other noise being drowned by the report of the pistols. All the Davises and all the Thompsons, five of the former and four of the latter, used their weapons with determined courage and pertinacity. Out in the Court-House yard Theodore Davis, Jr., and P. B. Thompson, Jr., clinched, each grasping the pistol of the other. Davis was thrown by Thompson, arose, and, releasing himself, ran through the north side-gate and toward the First National Bank. When near the bank corner, a shot was fired at him, closing the fearful struggle.

The following are the results of the bloody conflict: Caldwell Davis escaped uninjured by leaping through the back window of the Court-House, crashing through sash and glass as he went. Theodore H. Davis, Sr., was shot through the heart and fell inside the court-room near the doorway, dying immediately. Larue Davis was shot twice, in the left arm and once near the centre of the breast; fell on the walk a few feet from and in front of the Court-House door. He died in a few minutes. Theodore Davis, Jr., was shot in the hand and through the body, the last ball entering at the lower end of the spine and lodging in the outer coating of the abdomen, whence it was extracted by Dr. Abell. He died on Thursday, the 27th inst., about 11 o'clock. Eugene Davis escaped unhurt.

P. B. Thompson, Sr., received a flesh wound in the thigh. P. B. Thompson, Jr., was slightly powder-burnt in the hand. John B. Thompson, Jr., was shot in the thumb of the left hand. A bullet passed through the right hand breast of his overcoat, Daviess Thompson received a shot through the crown of his hat, one through the left breast of his body-coat, and one through the waistband of his pants.

It is a singular fact that in all the crowd that occupied the court-room, not one was injured except Bud Robards, the jailer, slightly across the back.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that Theodore Davis, Jr., a short time before his death, sent a message to the Thompsons asking their forgiveness, and forgiving them for the bodily harm inflicted on him. An affecting incident occurred not long before his death. On either side of his bed stood two men who had been bitter enemies. Addressing them, he said: "You have been bitter enemies; now shake hands over my dying body;" and so, by the bed of a bloody death, the two men became friends. Theodore, Jr., also said, soon after he was shot, that the encounter was brought on by the rashness of Larue, and he begged his mother not to prosecute the case. The Thompsons profoundly deplore the dire necessity which drove them into the conflict.

A School-Boy Murder.

A scholar in one of the public schools of Macon, Ga., killed a playmate at noon recess on the 21st ult. It seems that John Wall and Thomas Howard, in company with other lads, were engaged in a game of ball, when they had a dispute over the game, then a scuffle, and, finally, both grew angry and a fight ensued. Howard struck Wall with a brickbat, and the latter drew a knife and inflicted three wounds upon Howard. There was a slight wound in the neck. In his back, on the left of the spine, was another wound which penetrated to the cavity, producing internal hemorrhage. This was a mortal wound. The third wound was in the left thigh, a few inches below the groin, which penetrated to and severed the femoral artery. This, in all probabilities, was the wound which was the immediate cause of the death of the lad. Howard, after being cut, climbed up the embankment, and walked some twenty feet toward the school-house, when he sank to the ground, and told his playmates to run for a doctor. These were the last words he spoke, as he expired in a few minutes, probably in less than five minutes after the cutting was done. The bleeding from this wound in the thigh was most profuse, and by it the boy could be distinctly tracked from the place where the cutting was done to where he fell and expired. As soon as the cutting was over Wall disappeared from the ground, and has not been seen since. It is supposed he went to his home, which is about two and a half miles in the country, near the Jones County line. Howard was a lad about 16 years old, and lived in East Macon with his mother, who is a widow. Wall is about the same age of Howard. He is a son of Mr. Brad. Wall, who is dead, and a grandson of Mr. John Low, one of the most respectable citizens of the county. He had been in the school but a short time, and was regarded as a quiet and peaceable lad.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion—Four Men Killed in Lawrence County, Mo.

We learn from the Mount Vernon (Mo.) *Fountain and Journal* that a terrible explosion occurred at Woodsworth & Blackburn's saw-mill, five miles west of Mount Vernon, on Thursday morning, the 20th, by which three men, Stephen Newman, John Carson, and a son of Mr. Blackburn, were instantly killed, and Mr. Blackburn was mortally wounded, and has since died. Mr. Blackburn came to the mill very early in the morning, and started a fire under the boiler. The hands, as they arrived, gathered around in front of the furnace to keep warm. When Mr. Woodsworth arrived he inquired how much water was in the boiler, and was told by Mr. Blackburn that it was up to the first gauge when they stopped sawing a few days before. On trial, Mr. Woodsworth found the water even below the second gauge, and a third gauge being out of repair, nothing further could be ascertained as to the amount of water in the boiler. He at once set the pump to work pumping water into the then almost red hot boiler, causing an instantaneous explosion. Five men were around the boiler, four of whom were almost instantly launched into eternity. Mr. Woodsworth escaped with a slight bruise. The main part of the boiler was blown a distance of thirty yards by the force of the explosion, and one section over the furnace, where the cold water struck it, was blown 100 yards, and, lighting on a fence, set it on fire.

A Negro Woman 115 Years Old Burned to Death.

From the New Madrid (Mo.) Record.

Yesterday about noon Henry Joiner discovered a house on Mrs. Amanda Hunter's place, in which Aunt Phillis lived, to be on fire. He ran in, and by hard work put out the flames, but too late to save the life of the poor old negro woman. She was burned so badly that she died in a few minutes.

Aunt Phillis was born in Virginia, and was brought to this county about eighty years ago. She became the property of the late Judge Goah Watson, on whose estate she was a pensioner up to the time she was emancipated by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. She was then taken care of by Mrs. Amanda Hunter, a daughter of Judge Watson, where she has lived a happy, contented life, being kindly and liberally provided for.

The question of Aunt Phillis' age has been a matter of much conjecture. She was an extremely old woman when our oldest citizens were little children. She claimed to be 135 years old, and by some people was thought to be nearly that old. From facts gathered from her years ago, before her memory became defective, it is certain that she was, at the time of her death, at least 115 years old.

CHICAGO TRADE AND THE RAILROAD LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I lately read in your paper a very interesting communication from D. C. Brooks, on the growth and development of Texas, and the necessity that this city should encourage, by special means and attention, a double trade with that region. It was well, and deserves to interest the trading wealth of this metropolis. But it invites thought upon the fact that the city is losing largely the trade of all the remoter portions of the State, or rather the portions that everywhere lie contiguous to easy transfer of goods and produce to and from commercial points in surrounding States; and thought upon which is worth the more to us, the trade of Texas or the trade of Illinois; whether we ought not first to seek, by all means not foul, the restoration of that traffic within our State of which, it seems to be uniformly admitted, the State Railroad law has robbed us, and correspondingly robbed the farmers and country merchants with whom we were, before July last, accustomed to trade.

The record of Chicago drummers, or traveling solicitors for trade, shows an alarming falling off of orders—at least 25 per cent—since July, throughout the western tier of counties, as far north as Rock Island, and throughout several tiers south from Quincy; while, from the extreme southern end of the State, it has grown to be the exception to get any orders for Chicago goods. Drummers that used to be a great profit to their Chicago houses by their success in that section, no longer pay expenses, and have been mostly withdrawn. And a recent examination into the freight-shipments at many leading points on the roads connecting the west and southwest of the State with this city shows that their shipments have, for the past five months, not only been largely withdrawn from this city, but have gone by river and short rail to St. Louis; and, further, that down the eastern side of the State, and south from a point only 75 miles from Chicago, where the Toledo Road crosses the Danville and the Illinois Central, along the entire border, wherever the roads to Chicago are crossed by the numerous east and west roads, our old glory of commanding the trade has sadly departed. That this, our severe loss, is due alone to the embargo laid upon our trade by the pro-rata Railroad law of last winter, is the only possible solution.

If Mr. Brooks will persuade the Legislature that meets in January to remove by repeal this statutory stumbling-block from the pathway to improvement and prosperity throughout the entire State, he will benefit Chicago more than by directing attention to Texas traffic in cotton and return goods, and leave us then free to participate in capturing the later interest.

CYRUS B. WESTWOOD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1873.

An Old Church.

On the morning of Thanksgiving Day the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* contained the following paragraph: "No church in all this region, and but two or three in the Commonwealth, have witnessed so many Thanksgivings as the old church at Longmeadow. The bell which summons that people to worship to-day was first rung for Thanksgiving more than a hundred years ago, though recast in 1815, after being cracked with excessive ringing for the peace that followed the War of 1812; and the walls which will soon echo the voice of praise in response to the Governor's proclamation of 1873 were reared in season to respond to that of 1767. The pulpit from which the present pastor delivers to-day his twenty-second Thanksgiving sermon is not, however, the desk from which Williams and Storrs discoursed on like occasions, but was erected in 1828, and first occupied by Dr. Dickinson, who was succeeded by Condit, Bubee, and Wolcott, and by the Rev. J. W. Harding in 1850. The galleries, also, were reconstructed in 1828, at which time the original square pews and 'deacon's seat' below gave place to the present slips, which have remained unchanged, while about all their first occupants have passed away. But the same pillars that support the choir and organ of to-day did like service for the singers who took the key-note for their Thanksgiving anthem from the chorister's 'pitch-pipe' in 1768. The good people of Longmeadow have invariably kept the Pilgrim feast day at church, as well as at home, and a special interest attaches to the present service, from its being probably their last Thanksgiving in the old church as it is."

FOREIGN.

The Examination of Witnesses in the Bazaine Trial to Be Finished To-Day.

Rumor of an Intended Change in the French Legation at Washington.

Bombardment of Cartagena---The War in Ashantee.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—It is reported that the post of Minister at Washington has been tendered to M. Tournier.

Gen. Ducrat has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

In the Bazaine trial it is expected that the examination of witnesses will be concluded Monday.

Marquis de Noailles will probably be transferred to Rome, if a change is made in the legation at Washington.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 1—6 a. m.—Special dispatches to the morning papers report that the bombardment of Cartagena continued Saturday. There is great distress among the non-combatants, who have taken refuge in the suburbs. The city is filled with wounded. Seventeen houses and the principal hospital have been destroyed. The Government fleet remains inactive outside the harbor.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle report another engagement with the Ashantees near Dunquah, in which forty English men and native auxiliaries were killed and wounded. The Ashantees boldly attacked the British position at Abbracrampta, but were driven off after an hour's fight, with the loss of thirty men. The British were protected by field works, and their loss is trifling.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Gen. Manteuffel and Count Goeber fought a duel yesterday. The affair grew out of a quarrel which began during the late war. Goeber was shot in the stomach and seriously wounded.

HOGAN-ALLEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30—Ben Hogan replies to Tom Allen's card, saying that, as soon as his health improves, he will fight him, or anybody else, for $1,000 to $2,500.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—The steamships Holsatia and Minnesota, from New York, and the Nestorian from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Arrived, steamship France, from Liverpool.

$15,000 for a Leg.

From the Charleston (Mo.) Courier.

A special term of the New Madrid Circuit Court, Judge Hawkins presiding, was held last week for the purpose of hearing the suit of William Nelson, of this city, against the St. Louis T Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for $30,000 damages, for injuries received.

Feb. 25, 1869, Nelson, who was employed as brakesman by the railroad, was crushed while coupling cars near this city; one leg was crushed so badly that amputation was necessary, and the other foot was crushed and lacerated.

The suit was first brought in this county, but the defendants prayed for a change of venue to Scott County, which was granted by consent. Afterward the defendant, by affidavit, applied for another change of venue, which was granted. New Madrid County was selected, and the trial took place last week and occupied three days, and resulted in a verdict of $15,000 for the plaintiff. The defendants excepted to the judgment and filed a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was excessive.

A Pointed Prayer.

From the Rev. Talmage's Last Sunday Prayer.

As thou, O Lord, hast commanded us to pray for our enemies, we pray for the editors of the New York *World*, that they may be converted to God, and by Thy grace prepared for heaven. May the blessings of God come down upon them and upon their children forever! Bless all those who sit in editorial chairs, whether of secular or religious journals! May they feel the responsibility resting upon them, and that at the last they must give an account before the great white throne.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 12s@12s 6d; white, 13s 4d@13s 5d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s 3d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 29—2:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; account, 92⅞@92¾ ex-coupons; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 97; 10-40s, 91⅜; new 5s, 92; Erie, 37⅞; preferred, 58⅛; New York Central, 77. Tallow, 40s@40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8¼d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 14,000 bales; American, 7,500; speculation and export, 4,000. Cotton to arrive lower; sales of upland not below good ordinary, shipped November, 8⅛d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 35s 6d. Cumberland middles, 47s. Short-ribs, 48s.

Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Nov. 29.—Petroleum closed at 32½ francs for fine pale.

The Live-Stock Markets.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—BEEVES—The market ruled similar to last week in prices, and, while no great degree of activity has been shown, a good degree of interest in trade has been manifested, and the market has proved a moderately remunerative one to dealers here. The attendance of buyers has not been large, probably in a great degree in consequence of the markets having been well stocked for the past few weeks with poultry, which sold at a very low figure, and caused beef to be somewhat neglected. The market opened firm but quietly, at about last week's prices, and ruled steady and fairly active to the close. Early in the week the attendance was quite limited, but during Friday and yesterday there was a good representation from New York, Brighton, and the East generally, and considerable activity was shown. The average quality of the stock was fully equal to last week, and embraced several fine heads of Illinois steers, averaging over 1,700 lbs, which sold at 7⅜c ℔ lb. The receipts were 3,300 head. Prices were as follows:

Premium	$7.00@7.37
Extra	6.35@6.75
First quality	5.75@6.25
Second quality	5.00@5.75
Third quality	3.75@5.00
Inferior	2.37@3.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,000 head. The market ruled dull, with but little New York or Eastern demand, and closed about ¼c ℔ lb higher than last week. Sheep, 4@5¼c ℔ lb; lambs, 5@6¼c ℔ lb.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Little doing. No receipts or inquiry from feeders and packers; sales of Colorado and Texas steers, $2 [illegible]; through Texans do, $1.50; do cows, $1.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,055. Market unchanged. Urgent demand from packers; prices firm at closing at $3.60@3.75.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The demand for domestic wool is quite active. Sales of the week, 1,247,300 lbs. Prices advanced from 3 to 5c. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces most in request. Sales of this description, amounting to 457,000 lbs at 50c for double extra. Pulled continues to sell freely. Sales of the week comprised Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, No. 1 extra, double extra and above, at 48@51c; Michigan, Wisconsin, and Vermont, 42½@43½c; combing and delaine fleeces, 55c; unwashed combing, 40c; coarse tub, 46c; scoured, 50@50½c; noils, 43½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 16¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.35; common to good extra, $6.65@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.40; extra Ohio, $6.75@8.60; St. Louis, $6.90@11.00. Rye flour scarce and firm at $4.50@5.75. Cornmeal in fair request. Wheat opened higher and closed dull and declining; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.56; No. 1 Duluth, $1.61; white Western, $1.52; good white Canada, in bond, $1.75; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58 in store; $1.61 delivered; Iowa spring, $1.48@1.54. Rye scarce and firmer; State, $1.00@1.03. Barley quiet and firm; No. 2 Chicago, $1.70; No. 3, $1.65. Malt quiet. Corn opened firm and closed dull and heavy; prime mixed Western, afloat, 76@77c; damaged, in store, 60c. Oats a shade better and fairly active; receipts, 29,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 56@56½c; white Western, 57@58c; very choice do, 59c; mixed Western, in store, 54c; white do, 55½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 29c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled; 35@45c for crop of 1873.

LEATHER—Steady at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—More active and firm; pulled, 39@42c.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and stronger; Rio, 20½@23½c. Sugar and molasses quiet. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8c; refined, 13½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 39½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $14.75; old extra prime, $12.00; new do, $13.00; new mess for March, $15.50. Beef quiet. Hams steady at $19.00@23.00. Tierce beef, $20.00@21.00 for Government; $25.00@26.00 for India. Cut meats quiet and firm. Middles weak; long and short clear for February, 7⅜c; long clear, 7¼c spot. Lard a shade easier, but fairly active; Western steam, spot, 8⅝ 1-16c; do December, 8⅝@8¾c; January, 8⅝@8¾c; February, 8⅞@8 11-16c; March, 8 13-16@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; Western firkin, 24@28c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13½@13¾c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 92½@93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.13, cash; $1.07¾ seller December; $1.09¾ seller January. Oats firm; No. 2, 34c. Corn steady; No. 2, 43c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 74c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 122,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 103,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, but steady; No. 1 red, $1.52; No. 2 do, $1.40. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled and lower; standard white, in car-lots, 12½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet and firm; sales 10,000 bu No. 1 mixed Western, in lots, at 59c. Oats firm and in fair demand; sales 4,000 bu No. 2 Western, in lots, at 45c, and 3,000 do afloat at 44c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.45½ cash and December; $1.50 January; No. 2 red, $1.41¾ cash, $1.40 December, and $1.45@1.46 January. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 53½c cash, 54½c February; new, 51½@51¾c cash; low mixed 53c cash; new do, 51c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 40c cash, 42c January.

DRESSED HOGS—Active; extra, $5.15.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15@5.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, none.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat quiet and weak; some sales lower; No. 2 spring, $1.10; No. 3 red fall, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.60. Corn dull, lower; new No. 2 mixed, 43@44c, closing at 42c; seller December, 44c. Oats dull, lower; No. 2, 36½@37c, in elevator. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.25@1.35. Rye firm; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c. Bacon nominal. Green meats held higher; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6c; sweet-pickled shoulders, seller December, 5¾c. Lard unchanged, at 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Higher; $3.70@4.35. Most sales at $4.10. Receipts, 10,217.

CATTLE—Firmer; Texans, 1¾@3½c; good to prime natives, 2¾@4½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, $6.85@7.00. Corn steady; old, 52@53c; new, 46@47c; shelled, 50c. Oats steady; 38@45c. Wheat firm at $1.43@1.45. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer; held at $14.00, with $13.50 bid. Lard firmer; held at 8¼c for kettle; 7¾c for steam; 7½c bid. Bulk meats firm and held higher; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c. Bacon firm; shoulders nominal at 6½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼c. Green meats firm; shoulders sold at 5c; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear, 6¾@6⅞c. Hams, 7½@8½c.

HOGS—Active at $4.45@4.75.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, firm, and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn active and higher; mixed Western, 65@66c; white, 67@68c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—strong; want of stock restricts business; pork, $14.75@15.00. Bulk shoulders, none here. Clear rib firm at 7@7¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 7¾c. Lard, 7⅞c.

BUTTER—Steady; good to choice rolls and tub Western, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Active; fair to prime Rio, 22@23c.

WHISKY—Dull at 94@94½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer; yellow, mixed, 75c; white, 73c. Oats dull at 57c.

BRAN—Dull, at 95c.

MOLASSES—Firm; prime to choice 47@55c.

WHISKY—Firmer, Louisiana, 97@98c.

Others, unchanged.

COTTON—Lower; sales, 4,700 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14¾@15½c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 15¾@16c; middling to strict, 16¾@17c; good middlings, 18¼@18½c. Receipts, 7,231 bales; exports coastwise, 586; to the continent 400; Great Britain, 491; stock 128,948.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—BAGGING—Active and firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c, loose. Green shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6¼@6½c. Lard, 8¼@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,800; active and firm at $4.40@4.60.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; superfine, $4.75@5.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.64; amber Michigan, $1.68@1.70. Rye, 83@85c. Corn active and higher; yellow, 73c. Oats active; white Western, 52@53c; mixed, 49@50c.

WHISKY—94@94½c.

Marine Items From Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—The schooner Mary Collins, recently delayed in the straits, arrived all right Saturday. The schooners John M. Hutchinson, Higgie & Jones, Gallatin, Hippogriff, Dick Somers, and T. D. Barder, have also arrived. Lake Erie is now clear of downward-bound boats.

DEATHS.

SPRAGUE—In this city, Nov. 29, Susy, daughter of Albert A. and Nancy A. Sprague, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the residence, No. 464 West Washington-st., Monday, Dec. 1, at 12 m., by carriages, to Graceland Cemetery.

MACKIE—At the residence of his grandfather, 28 Maxwell-st., Eddie Bascom, aged 5 months and 13 days, infant son of Alex. and Rosine Mackie.

Funeral Dec. 2, 10 a. m. San Francisco paper please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Dry Goods.

Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Dress Goods, White Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.; Gents' Furnishing Goods and Custom-Made Clothing; Knit Goods, Nubias, Cardigans, &c.; Dress Trimmings, Lace Goods, Ruffled Collars, &c.; Toys, Games, and Fancy Goods; Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Waterproof Suits; 25 cases Gents' Merino Underwear; Woolen Blankets, Government Goods; Ingrain, Dutch and Hemp Carpets, Floor Oilcloths, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Why let your customers suffer when

Buffalo and Wool-Lined Goods,

And a full assortment of

Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's BOOTS & SHOES

Will be sold at your own price, at the AUCTION SALE of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, by GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Unreserved Sale of Valuable High-Class OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION,

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Art Gallery, Charles Bale, Esq., Proprietor.

Messrs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. take pleasure in informing the Art-lovers of this city that they will commence to sell on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, and continue afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, same time.

A very large and CHOICE collection of MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by some of the best American and Foreign Artists.

Every Picture offered will positively be sold, thus offering a good chance to buy a valuable Painting at your own price.

Will be on exhibition on Monday morning.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE

New and Second-Hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room

FURNITURE

At our Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 5, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer an unusually large variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedding, Blankets, Comforters, Brussels and Wool Carpets, a large lot of Crockery and Glassware, Beer Stand Ware, Mirrors, &c., and a general assortment of Household Goods and Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY HODGES & CO.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

394 West Harrison-st., opposite Aberdeen.

We will sell the entire contents of the three-story house of 12 rooms, furnished complete, consisting of Parlor, Dining and Sitting-room, and Kitchen Furniture. Must be sold, as the owners are going abroad. Sale positive and without reserve, on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 a. m., rain, hail, or shine.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

Peremptory AUCTION SALE, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 9:30 a. m., of the entire contents of house No. 3 South Peoria-st., being the contents of 12 rooms, consisting of a fine Parlor Suit, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c. Immediately after sale of contents we will sell the house, being a commodious [illegible] dwelling, with 3 years ground lease. Our regular [illegible] auction at our salesrooms, 65 South Canal-st., [illegible] days, Fridays, and Saturdays. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LARGE SALE OF

FINE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, Toys, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., THURSDAY, DEC. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, [illegible] and 12 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.